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FRANCO-BRITISH CHANNEL TUNNEL PLAN TO FRONT

English Prime Minister Tells Deputation of Legislators Certain New Factors in the Scheme Are Being Considered

DEFINITENESS LACKING

Mr. Asquith Gives No Indication of His Own Views or Those of Cabinet, but Impression He Leaves Is That of Open Mind

MAN WHO GUIDES BIG MEETINGS



Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau
GEORGE W. KNOWLTON
Chairman of local committee of engineers

THREE CITIES WANT MEETING OF ENGINEERS

Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis in Contest to Entertain Experts Next Year—First Named Confident

REPORTS ARE HEARD

Cleveland, Cincinnati and Indianapolis are making claims for the 1914 convention of the Universal Craftsmen, Council of Engineers, now in session at the Hotel Brunswick in Boston. The consensus of opinion, it is said, favors Cleveland. The question will be decided at tomorrow's session of the convention.

Business sessions of the convention were resumed this morning and the reports of the various councils dealing with local organization and financial problems, were heard, followed by the reports of officers and committees which will be acted upon this afternoon. The delegates from Winnipeg arrived last night, making the total number at the convention 110, councils in the leading cities of the United States and Canada being

Following today's business session the delegates will be the guests of Everett C. Benton, grand master of Masons of Massachusetts, at Masonic Temple, the reception being held at 3 p.m. For tonight's entertainment the Engineers Blue Room Club of Boston has planned an excursion to Revere beach for the delegates and their wives, the party leaving at 7:30 o'clock.

Tomorrow the annual memorial service will be held and the city for the 1914 convention will be selected. The convention comes to a close Friday.

George W. Knowlton of Boston is chairman of the local committee which is in charge of the convention.

Reading of the official history of the Universal Craftsmen Council of Engineers, by the national historian, O. N. Pomeroy, was a feature of this morning's session.

BALKAN PEACE NOW BELIEVED TO BE AT HAND

Agreement Expected Shortly and Both Sides Have Yielded, so That New Macedonian Line Will Be West of Struma River

DETAILS ARE AWAITED

Bulgarian, Greek and Servian Frontiers Will Be Touching Near Gievglu From Which They Will Run on to Kavalla

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—There seems no reason to doubt that fighting in the Balkans is over and that an agreement will be reached within a few hours. After considerable negotiation the extreme views on either side have been modified, and it appears probable that the new Macedonian frontier between Servia and Bulgaria will be drawn some distance to the west rather than the east of the Struma river.

The point at which the Bulgarian, Greek and Servian frontiers will touch in Macedonia will in this case be somewhere in the neighborhood of the disputed town of Gievglu, from which the Greek frontier will run eastward to Kavalla.

It will be seen from this that considerable modifications have been made, both by the governments at Athens and Belgrade in their demands, though these modifications have not proved anything like so complete as was demanded by Sofia.

Not until the frontiers have, however, been officially settled will it be possible to form any opinion as to whether the delegates have shown a statesmanlike grasp of the situation.

A settlement which would simply leave Bulgaria determined to upset it at the earliest possible moment would be no settlement at all and would only have the effect of keeping all the states concerned in a perpetual condition of military preparedness.

JUSTICE GERARD SHOWS HE MAY NOT TAKE POST

He Refuses to Leave Bench for Ambassadorship Until He Has Talked With President

NEW YORK—In spite of the cabled stories from Berlin to the effect that Justice James W. Gerard of the New York supreme court explained that he might not accept the German post, although the Senate has confirmed his appointment as ambassador to Berlin, the status of the new ambassador apparently is still undecided according to private cablegrams received here today.

Hugh Gordon Miller sent the following cablegram to Justice Gerard in Berlin: "Unless you cable resignation supreme court today no election for same this fall. Am especially interested in fusion nomination."

To which Mr. Miller received the following cabled reply from Justice Gerard: "Sorry cannot oblige but informed have unfinished judicial business. Besides, want to see President."

NAVAL CHANGES IN BERMUDA DECLARED IN NO WAY MENACE

British Action Over Panama Exposition is Declared Officially to Have no Connection Whatever With the Tolls Question—Result of Board of Trade Inquiry

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The prominence which has apparently been given to the contemplated mere routine alterations and normal increases in the British naval stations on the American coast in the press of the United States has found absolutely no echo in the English press.

The European bureau of the Monitor is able to state on the best possible authority that the exact intentions of the admiralty with regard to Bermuda is to make the station an all-the-year-round base, instead of a base for a limited number of months.

This will increase the importance of the island but it has absolutely nothing whatever to do with the Panama canal nor is there the slightest justification in the admiralty's decision for the sensational reports which have been disseminated through the press. In future, Bermuda will be the base of the fourth cruiser squadron.

The whole matter has been dismissed in nearly every case in one day in about a quarter of a column and nobody in the United Kingdom is able to understand how such an entirely insignificant question could have been engineered into such prominence.

FORMER FOSS HELP ON WAY TO SEEK PEACE



Party of strikers, with placards, snapped at Hyde Park before leaving for Boston

BRANDT GUILTY WITH OTHERS IN KRUPP AFFAIR

Court Holds There Is No Doubt That He Influenced Officers Improperly—Public Interest Centers in Krupp Firm's Part

NOT LIKE PANAMA

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The court which has been considering the Krupp scandals in Berlin, yesterday condemned and sentenced all the defendants.

There could be no question, the President declared, that Brandt had desired to get for the Krupp firm information which would give them undue advantage over competing firms, and that with this end in view he had succeeded in seducing a certain number of officers from their duty, and having come to this conclusion, the court had found it necessary to find all defendants guilty.

There is no doubt that so far as the evidence which has been produced up to present time is concerned, there has been nothing to justify a comparison of the Krupp scandal with the word Panama. No official of any prominence whatever in the government service has been connected with the matter, but there can be no question that the real interest remains, as has been indicated in previous cables, to be considered, and that interest lies in the exact relations of the Krupp firm itself with the intrigues of Brandt.

SALEM GAINS IN TAX VALUATION

SALEM, Mass.—The assessors today gave out the valuation figures upon which they based the tax rate of \$20.50 per \$1000. The figures show a total gross valuation (including the non-resident bank tax) of \$37,415,300, which is an increase of \$774,200 over last year and a total net valuation of \$37,250,922 (which does not include the non-resident bank tax), which is \$740,096 larger than last year.

The valuation of personal property this year is \$9,730,600, which is \$886,500 less than last year. The valuation of real estate is \$27,084,700, which is an increase over last year of \$1,660,700. The loss in personal property is accounted for by the distribution of several large estates, including the Peabody and Emmerton estates.

WINCHESTER HAS A TRADERS DAY

Winchester day is being observed in Winchester today, when most of the Winchester merchants and their families are participating in a program arranged by a committee of the Board of Trade at Nahant. Business generally throughout the town is suspended for the day.

Special cars conveying about 400 persons left Winchester at 8:30 this morning, and a shore dinner was served at noon. Baseball games in charge of Howard Johnson and Robert Sullivan were played this morning, and a program of athletic events was held. The committee in charge of the outing consists of Albert C. Robinson, James Rogers and William Follan.

BOSTON TOWBOAT IS LAUNCHED

ROCKLAND, Me.—The new Boston towboat, Charles P. Greenough, was launched yesterday from the yard of Cobb, Butler & Co.

MR. SHEPHERD TO GO TO ENGLAND Walter Shepherd of Boston, who has been a speaker in the Common Cause Society's campaign against the I. W. W., will sail for England Tuesday. It is said that he goes to forestall Thomas Mann, who wishes to introduce the organization's method into England.

STRIKERS MARCH TO STATE HOUSE WITHOUT AVAIL

Idle Men From Foss Plants in Hyde Park Reach Arbiters' Rooms, but Are Again Told Hearing Is Impossible Now

HUNDREDS LOOK ON

Mayor Fitzgerald Is Met and Promises His Aid—Governor Is Unbending—Meetings Planned to Continue Efforts

Failing to get satisfaction in regard to their demand for a public hearing from the state board of conciliation and arbitration today, 200 strikers, who, with hundreds looking on, marched to the State House in a group, delegated Oscar L. Preble, international vice-president of the Pattern Makers' union, to confer in their behalf with Governor Foss. Meanwhile leaders of the striking employees met Mayor Fitzgerald who was there on private business, and after stating their case to him, were assured that he would demand a hearing for them.

Thousands of persons assembled on Beacon hill to watch the proceedings. There were nearly 200 strikers in line, headed by a fire and drum corps, and including five girls dressed in white carrying banners, who marched up to the entrance to the building. Here state and city policemen were stationed. The strikers marched to another entrance, only to be met once more by a police guard.

Finally they moved to the entrance to the annex and finding Deputy George C. Neal there asked for admittance. Permission was granted and the paraders marched through the entrance in single file. With them were Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick, Roscoe L. Hall, international vice-president of the Machinists Union, William Jennings Patron, attorney for the strikers, and Oscar L. Preble.

When the party reached the state board of conciliation rooms the strike leaders were admitted. Bernard F. Supple, secretary of the board, met them,

(Continued on page five, column four)

SENATOR LIPPITT ANALYZES NEW COTTON DUTIES

Rhode Island Manufacturer Reads Expert Criticism of Proposed Textile Schedule and Shows How Fabrics Are Made

MONOPOLY IS DENIED

WASHINGTON—Illustrating the points made in his exposition by displaying to the senators hundreds of pieces of cotton cloth of varying grades, colors and textures, Senator Henry F. Lippitt of Rhode Island today read an expert lecture to the Senate on the subject of textile manufactures with particular reference to tariff duties. Senator Lippitt is an extensive owner of cotton mills himself and is regarded as the best posted man in Congress on textiles and one of the leading cotton goods authorities in the country.

Senator Lippitt was accorded an unusually high compliment during his speech by the large attendance of senators, 28 Republicans and 28 Democrats, giving close attention. This is the largest audience yet present for a set speech on the tariff bill.

A like compliment was paid Senator Weeks when he made his tariff speech, there being only half a dozen senators in the chamber when he began and 54 present when he concluded.

In the course of his address, which was to show that the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill regardless of rates is inconsistent and unsystematic in its construction and application, Senator Lippitt declared that no monopoly or anything approaching a monopoly of textile manufacturers exists in this country. He showed that textile operators realize extremely low profits and are subject to great hazards.

He said the annual business transacted in the textile industries totals no less than \$3,000,000,000, of which \$800,000,000 is in cotton manufacture. He pointed out New England's leadership in the advancement of the industry, citing the great cotton centers of Fall River, New Bedford, Lawrence, Worcester, Lowell and the Blackstone valley.

He argued: "To control monopolies can not justify the application of these unequal duties, for surely these textile industries are not monopolized. An increase in the number of silk-making establishments from 483 to 843, as the census report shows occurred during the 10 years ending in 1909, is good evidence that competition has not been done away with in that industry. There is certainly no monopoly of the cotton manufacturing industry, which stretches from one end to the other of the Atlantic seaboard, in which some 1324 separate establishments are engaged, and in which the largest individual establishment con-

(Continued on page five, column two)

EXCEPTION MADE IN FREE RIDE RULE

Approval was given today by the public service commission of the petition of the Middlesex & Boston Street Railway company for permission to furnish free transportation to district nurses.

Such free transportation has been given previously by the railway, but under the Washburn bill, passed by the last Legislature, free transportation of any kind was prohibited.

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EFFORT TO SHOW SULZER ACCOUNT WITH BROKER FAILS

Yonkers Witness on Stand at Frawley Committee Session Refuses to Answer

NEW YORK—An attempt to show that Governor Sulzer had an account with Fuller & Gray, Wall street brokers, during his campaign last fall, was one of the features today in the Frawley legislative committee's investigation, transferred from Albany to New York.

The committee failed in its effort to settle the point because Frederick Caldwell of Yonkers, the witness, refused to answer direct questions. Mr. Caldwell was asked if he had not told persons in Yonkers that "account No. 500" at Fuller & Gray's was the account of Governor Sulzer, under cover.

"I refuse to answer," was the only reply. Caldwell said he got his mail at Fuller & Gray's and had heard of "account No. 500," but refused to say anything further.

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Vienna Expected to Move in Balkans

DECISION MADE BY AUSTRIA AND RESULT AWAITED

Vienna May Propose Autonomy
of Macedonia Which Would
Deprive Greece, Serbia and
Bulgaria of Land Claimed

RUSSIA IS WATCHED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
VIENNA. Austria—Count Berchtold has made two journeys to Ischl during the last week to consult the Emperor Franz Josef as to what role Austria-Hungary shall play in the Balkans, for it is felt in Austria that the moment for taking a stand has come.

Although there is no means of knowing what passed at the long conferences between the Emperor and the foreign minister, there is no doubt that grave decisions were taken.

Meanwhile, in Vienna, attacks have been made on Count Berchtold, his approaching fall from power has been prophesied, and the press has conducted a continuation of that campaign against the man who has been in charge of the affairs of the nation, which raged throughout the winter.

It may be said that the solution of the whole Balkan problem must now be found diplomatically, or on the battlefield, between Russia and Austria. No one knows whether the two states will succeed in coming to terms without having recourse to arms. The situation is very threatening at this juncture, and were it not for the characters of the two sovereigns, war might be expected with certainty.

Both Rulers Peaceable

As it is, the Emperor Franz Josef believes in bloody victories, and the Czar is adverse to war for many reasons, the chief of which is the internal trouble in his own country. There is also considerable doubt as to the present capacity of the Russian army to undertake a long and difficult campaign. Thus it may be confidently hoped the trouble may be settled by the foreign ministers.

Salonica, the most important port from an international point of view in the Balkans, has been the apple of discord since the commencement of the war.

Adriano, as a most important strategic factor, has also occupied the attention of statesmen, not merely in the small Balkan states but throughout Europe.

Austria-Hungary has managed to carry out her program of the "decentralization" of the former Turkish provinces of Albania. The most important port of Valona, the "Salonica" of the west of the Balkan peninsula belongs to the new autonomous state, while Skutari, the chief strategic point, which corresponds to Adrianople in the east, also belongs to Albania.

It was noticeable that Austria-Hungary took her stand on these two points. Any attempt to give Valona to the Greeks or Skutari to the Montenegrins was met with the most determined opposition backed by threat of warlike action on the part of Austria-Hungary.

Macedonia May Be Goal

It is possible that a proposal for the autonomy of Macedonia, which was included in Austria-Hungary's original program of "decentralization" for the Turkish provinces, may now be put forward. Austria does not wish Greece and Serbia to be enlarged, nor does she feel that either is fit to govern a larger tract of land than she already possesses. She is angry and disappointed with Bulgaria, who disregarded her promise of aid and flung herself into the arms of Russia, and Austria feels that Bulgaria should not have either Salonia or Adrianople.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.
SHUBERT—Miss Helen Lowell, 8:10.

N. Y.—
COPT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELSTAG—"Within the Law."
FORTY FOURTH—"All Aboard."
WOODLAND, 246th st.—"Hiawatha."

CHICAGO

CORT—"Elixir of Youth."
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."
MAJESTIC—"The Folk Man of Oz."
OLYMPIC—"Within the Law."

as a punishment for her lack of stability. The question of the ownership of these two important points, Salonia and Adrianople, is not without interest for the whole of Europe. The idea of Turkey retaking her former possessions does not satisfy any one. Britain fears that Russia may finally lay hands on Constantinople and become a Mediterranean power, and in this particular she sympathizes with Germany and Austria, who both dread such an event and regard it with almost more horror than Britain herself.

Whatever may be the immediate settlement, it is certain that at this particular juncture Britain, Germany and Austria are animated by one desire, that is to keep Russia from the Mediterranean. The interests of the small Balkan states are of small importance to them provided that this is prevented and this will be their leading thought, which will direct the policy of all three during the next few months.

LABOR LEADER IS SEEKING HIGHER SIDE TO PROGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)
NEWCASTLE, Eng.—At a meeting organized by the adult schools in Newcastle recently, Ramsay Macdonald was the chief speaker.

He referred to the need for a spiritual side to the social progress of the people. Such schools as the adult schools, non-party and non-sectarian, gave the best training possible to men of strong and independent intelligence. They made men think and feel, and unless men did these things they were very miserable party politicians and very poor members of a church.

There was very much said just now about pews being empty, but this simply meant that Christianity was clothing itself in new forms and was finding new methods of expressing itself. It was gathering men and women together with new fellowships, such as the adult school movement. The great characteristic of Christian faith was that it laid down that the world was spiritual and soul all important.

Workers were demanding better houses, better wages and better conditions generally, but these would not avail them unless used unto good ends. In social conduct there must be cooperation of every element, an organized unity.

The House of Commons could do just as good spiritual work as the church itself.

TAXICAB COMBINE SOUGHT IN LONDON

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
LONDON—it appears probable that some of the principal taxicab companies in London will shortly amalgamate, in order to end the competition which has proved a source of serious financial difficulty to them. It is hoped that under the new combining central control will be effected and that a large diminution in expenses will follow. This will be greatly to the advantage of the shareholders, though it may not benefit the general public, since it is probable that the number of cabs on the streets will be reduced.

N. S. W. SPEAKER GIVES UP OFFICE

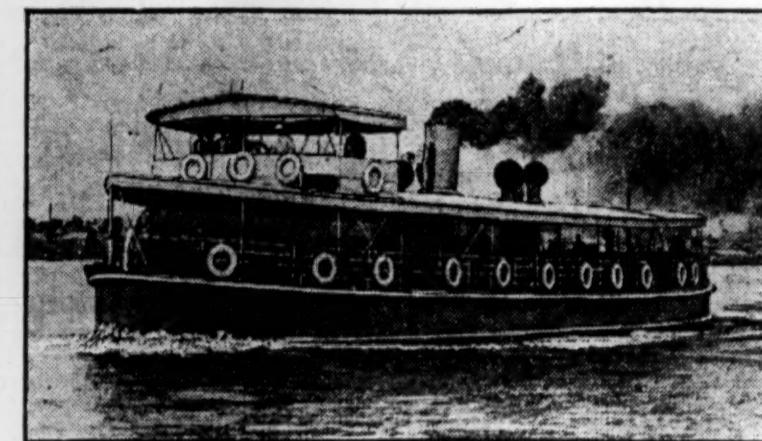
(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The speaker of the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, Mr. Willis, announced his resignation at a recent meeting of the Assem-

bly. The reason given by Mr. Willis is that the government failed to keep the promise which they had made to him of holding a general election as soon as practical after the passage of the redistribution bill. H. Douglas Morton, an Independent Liberal, has been elected speaker.

FRENCH GENERAL TO VISIT RUSSIA

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—General Joffre, a distinguished French staff officer, is proceeding to Russia to return the visit of the French head of the military staff to the French army, which took place a year ago. The visit of the French general at a time when both the allies are enlarging their military establishments is thought to have some significance.

SHALLOW DRAFT BOATS ARE TO RUN UPON RIVER HOOGHLI



(Copyright by the Statesman, India)

Ferry steamer Kamala running her trial trip in India

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—Messrs. Thorneycroft, whose name is so well known in connection with the construction of the special shallow draft boats for use on the Nile, have constructed two ferry boats for use on the Hooghly.

The Kamala, one of the vessels, is 100 feet long with a beam of 24 feet. Her draft is only 3 feet 6 inches, and the running is so smooth that there is practically no vibration, even when going at full speed.

As was the case with the boats supplied to Egypt, the Kamala and another vessel of the same type were sent out to India in pieces and reassembled in the port commissioner's yard. Owing to the small draft of these vessels, they will be able to reach the ghats which could not be reached by steamers of the old pattern at low water. The Kamala will be able to go alongside of the College ghat at any state of the tide.

STREET WIDENING
PLANS IN LONDON
HAVE APPROVAL

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At a recent meeting of the corporation, a report was brought up from the improvements and finance committee dealing with the proposed widenings of St. Martin's-le-Grand and Gresham street, at the site of the general postoffice east and of the up side at Sweeting's corner subject to the London county council agreeing to contribute half the net cost.

The committee submitted an offer which was accepted from the postmaster general to sell for £126,000 the land required to widen St. Martin's-le-Grand to 80 feet and Gresham street to 50 feet, and also a piece of land in the neighborhood of Sweeting's.

One half of the net cost of widening Leadenhall street will be borne by the London county council, the cost to the county council being £90,000. Towards this widening the corporation have spent £43,000 in securing certain additional interests in the property required.

Further progress with the widening of Fleet street was reported, and the sale of some surplus land in Fleet street to the United Newspapers, Limited, at a price to be settled by arbitration, was also mentioned in the report.

The subject of a new building for the Port of London Authority was also dealt with, and it was decided to agree to the erection of a new building at a site adjoining Trinity square, Savage gardens, and Seething lane, and to the formation of two new streets on the north and south sides on the condition that everything was done to the satisfaction of the corporation and that the roads were opened and dedicated to the public.

London Highway PLANS MODIFIED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—There has been some modification in the scheme laid down by the road board in the construction of the new road, originally planned to extend from the western terminus of West Cromwell road to Hounslow, via Hammersmith and Brentford. The modification is due to the rejection of the scheme by the London county council, in so far as the portion within the county of London is concerned.

The scheme as it now stands includes the construction of a new road from

Kew Bridge to Hounslow, for which parliamentary powers will be sought in the near future. The report of the road board issued recently states that the plans and estimates for the road are now in course of final revision and completion, and that as soon as they are ready a formal agreement between the board and the Middlesex county council will be prepared.

It is estimated that the cost of the scheme will exceed £500,000, which will be borne by the Middlesex county council at the rate of 25 per cent and by the road board at the rate of 75 per cent. The maintenance of the road after its completion will fall to the Middlesex county council.

With regard to the refusal of the London county council to adopt the original scheme, the board fully recognize that the urgency of that portion of the entire scheme was much less than that of the Kew Bridge-Hounslow portion.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ASSISTING BOYS TO BE SETTLERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a letter to the Times, the headmaster of Eton draws attention to an effort of the public schools to mitigate the pest of unfit boys being dumped down in the colonies, and of fit boys being discouraged from going.

A joint committee of the headmasters' committee and the Headmasters' Association, it appears, has for some time been helping schoolboys desirous of immigrating to the dominions by passing them on to their new calling under conditions that will safeguard their interests in every respect. The committee first satisfy themselves as to the boy's character, condition and willingness to work.

If he intends to try farming he can learn the rudiments of the art at the emigration training farm, Woking park, Surrey, where the Hon. Rupert Guinness provides expert teaching of Canadian farming, under conditions of life as like as possible to those of Canada. A similar arrangement has been made with Cirencester College and the university colleges of Reading and Aberystwyth with the same object.

The boy's parent is then put into communication with a branch office such as has been organized in Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, co-operating with local advisory committees in the leading centers of population.

By these means about 180 public school boys have been settled in various parts of the empire and are doing well, not only in farming but in engineering, banking, forestry, and other careers.

SIR HUGH LANE MAY RECALL PICTURE GIFT FROM DUBLIN

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN—It is probable that Sir Hugh Lane's offer of pictures to the city of Dublin will be withdrawn. Ever since the acceptance of his generous gift by the corporation, a question has been raised as to whether the party will accept appointments in the new cabinet. The Queen has commanded Dr. Bos to form the new cabinet.

However, the prevailing opinion among members of the party is that they are not in favor of taking part in the government unless in the case of emergency. The present situation, they consider, is not of such a nature as to make it incumbent upon them to accept office. They are, however, willing to support the government, especially during the impending revision of the constitution, with a view to obtaining universal suffrage.

the project, while private donations and public subscriptions were not wanting, so it would seem that the question of funds has not presented any real difficulty.

Sir Hugh Lane, disappointed over the long delay and the many criticisms wrote immediately after the meeting to inform the lord mayor of Dublin that he had sold to the Edinburgh art gallery for £1620 "Master Baby," a picture of Orchardson's, and adds "as far as I am concerned the Dublin corporation have killed the goose that lays the golden egg." He had purchased this picture to present to Dublin and points out that it will probably rank as the best modern picture the Scottish national gallery possesses.

He is sick, he declares, of hearing that one of the most beautiful and remarkable buildings of modern times, i. e. Mr. Lutyens' beautiful bridge gallery, is considered an extravagance. Quite apart from its influence on Dublin students it would have set an example in architecture for Irish architects to work up to.

A few days later the corporation met once more and again discussed the conditions imposed by Sir Hugh Lane on the acceptance of the pictures with which he wishes to enrich the city of Dublin. After considerable debate and the hearing of many objections urged against the bridge site, it was decided to form a small committee to wait upon Sir Hugh Lane and consult him as to the use of the Mansion House site for the gallery.

Sir Hugh Lane's views are well known and it appears to be probable that the gift of the collection, valued at £37,000 by Sir Walter Armstrong, will be withdrawn.

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The geographical congress which has just been held in Paris devoted one of its sittings to a discussion of the question of raising the standard of the French merchant marine from the deplorable state of decadence into which it has fallen, and which is so prejudicial to the prosperity of French commerce.

M. de Monzie, the under secretary of state of the merchant marine, presided at this meeting and presented some striking statistics as to the condition of things, pointing out that the means that had hitherto been taken to remedy the trouble had been absolutely inadequate.

The discussions that took place, and in which several well-known men joined, were based mainly upon a report furnished by Paul de Rausiers on the measures necessary to bring about the reform of the merchant marine.

It was pointed out that the important emigrant business from eastern Europe drifted almost exclusively either to Hamburg or to Bremen, and was there secured by the German steamships. The vessels started from their own ports already loaded with cargoes. To this they added other cargo at Antwerp and Cherbourg, and by this means were enabled to offer more advantageous terms for freight than the French companies, the latter being limited to French traffic. The French steamships sailing from Havre could, in fact, only get freights embarked at that port.

Various proposals were made, and M.

Monzie asked whether it would not be possible to meet the special competition by establishing regular steamship services between the Russian ports in the Baltic and Dunkirk, Boulogne or Havre.

Would it not, he said, thus be possible to secure, through cooperation with Russia, whose friendship would not fail to meet them half way, the merchandise and immigrant freight which at the present time found its way either to Hamburg or Bremerhaven?

The indirect but colossal subsidy that Russia gave to the big German shipping companies, thanks to a very ingenious working combination, would benefit enormously in the same manner the French marine service, the transatlantic service, and consequently the whole country. It was in such a direction that he admitted he had ambitious designs. The government were assured that Parliament would not be at all hostile to such an idea.

Only the day before M. de Monzie added, M. Leboucq, one of the Paris deputies, had strongly expressed his views on the lamentable absence of cooperation between the Russian and French merchant marine. The time had passed, he said, for lamentation, what they now needed was action. They absolutely must do something to raise the standard of the merchant marine. This thing could be done by themselves. It rested in fact entirely with themselves to go out and find freight abroad that was at least equal to that which the foreign steamships collected from French ports and in doing this they would not fail to accomplish their object.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Works submitted by students in connection with the competitions for the London county council's art scholarships were recently on exhibition.

The exhibits included furniture, wall paper, and ironwork as well as embroidery, bookbinding, sculpture, and drawings from the model, showing that the council's schools aim not only at teaching the principles of design but also at fitting students to produce articles that have a commercial value.

Many of the exhibits showed a considerable degree of skill.

Much of the furniture was excellent in design and also in execution and some of the wall paper was very good. The embroidery, the sculpture, and the drawings from the model were all poor, but the bookbinding showed taste, and skill. The ironwork exhibits also were very successful and, generally speaking, it may be said that, where the interest of the scholars had been aroused by the work they were set to do, the results were excellent.

TURNER PROOFS PRESENTED
(Special to the Monitor)

Racial Rivalry Back of Balkan War King Is Host of Teachers

WAR BETWEEN BALKAN ALLIES DUE TO RIVALRY

Salonika Correspondent Tells Monitor Racial Supremacy Is Real Issue Though Strife Was Precipitated by Bulgars

SUCCESS MISLED SOFIA

By special correspondent of the Monitor
SALONIKA, Macedonia—Over the already half-ruined Macedonia, dark clouds have been slowly gathering for months past, and at length the storm has burst, the dogs of war have once more slipped the leash, and the fratricidal war between the allies has begun.

The little states who are now engaged in internecine strife are by no means so unlike as would appear on first sight. The Balkan league was, from its very inauguration foredoomed to speedy disintegration, and the statesmen who fondly awaited the formation of a powerful confederation, which would throw its military weight into the scales on the side of the triple entente, built up their policy on a foundation of quicksand. They forgot the past, they ignored the present, and they sadly misjudged the future.

The removal of Turkey from the field of discussion was, perhaps, a necessary and justifiable preliminary, but the real strife in the Balkans was, is, and probably ever will be, one between Serb and Greek and Bulgar. Each of these peoples claims the peninsula as its heritage, and no leagues or alliances or confederations can do more than delay the struggle for racial supremacy.

Quarrel Not Light One

Balkan wars are no mere combats over questions of national "amour propre." Insult is not necessarily a "caus bellum" in the Orient. These peoples are not tempted to fight for "Fashoda" or "Agadirs"—they have more serious pique to pluck.

If you can imagine whites and negroes in the United States almost equally matched, every man a conscript soldier, determined that one race or the other must dominate the American continent; if you can picture Protestant and Roman Catholic in Ireland, the entire male populations trained to the use of arms, engaged in fratricidal war, each persuaded that the green isle is their rightful heritage and decided to work and fight on until their opponents become their vassals, you will have some slight but yet inadequate idea of the ingredients of the Macedonian mixture.

The present war is not due to a wave of folly, but to a determination of each of the several states that their future shall not be jeopardized. Shorn of all previously signed treaties and agreements, and disengaged from the interested arguments deluged upon the world from Sofia and Athens and Belgrade, the situation is just this: Bulgaria, feeling herself the stronger power, had set her ambitions upon the reestablishment, today or tomorrow, of the old Bulgarian empire which Boris and Simeon founded.

Bulgaria Ambitious

She wished today to push her frontiers south to the Bistrica river and west to the frontiers of Albania, and tomorrow to drive the Greeks still further south, pierce her way to the Adriatic and swallow up Servia.

The Greeks foresaw that such a Bulgaria, overwhelmingly powerful, would seek to Bulgarize the Hellenes who fell under her domination and would eventually and perhaps eternally block their way to Constantinople. The Serbs, though their natural expansion lies among the Slav races to the north and west, were quite alive to the facts that events threatened to sandwich them in between a mighty Austria and a strong Bulgaria, and that annihilation by the Damoclean sword of Bulgaria was a fate which would be ever suspended over their heads limiting their national expansion and destroying the possibility of free untrammelled internal development.

Faced at present with the loss of a large proportion of their male population and burdened already with a heavy load of debt as a result of the Turkish war, these vital considerations might have been left to slumber in the national cupboards had Bulgaria contented herself with a fair share of the spoils.

Avarice Forced Struggle

The inevitability of a further war at no very distant date was a foregone conclusion, but there was a general desire to stave off the evil day and to settle down, at least temporarily, in order to restore the damage occasioned by the recently finished conflict and to develop the new territories which were to be added to each of the states. That this happy conclusion was not reached as been solely due to the arrogant and avaricious conduct of Bulgaria.

The Bulgars, with a foolhardy contempt for the military value of their allies, made no secret of their determination to throw the Greeks into the Gulf of Salonika and drive the Servians bag and baggage out of Monastir. There was little, if any, justification in this. Bulgaria had tremendously exaggerated the importance of her victories over the disorganized Turks, and had made much capital out of her enormous losses, though these were due as much to the

bad generalship which threw herds of men on to the enemy's bayonets instead of defeating the foe by strategic movements, as to any superiority of the Turkish Thracian army over the Musulman forces in Macedonia.

The fate of Macedonia was settled not at Lule-Burgas-Bunar Hissar, but at Kumanovo, whence the Turks intended to march on Sofia via Kustendil, and the Greek losses would doubtless have equalled those of the Bulgarians had they attempted to take impregnable Sarandapor at the point of the bayonet instead of defeating their enemy by a brilliantly executed flanking movement. Good generalship as I understand it, is judged by strategic victory and not by the unnecessary flinging away of human life.

Two Allies Saw Danger

The arrogant threats of Bulgaria and the oppression of the Greeks who had the misfortune to fall under her rule, the cold-steel conversions of Mussulmans to the species of religion which they falsely called Christianity, the obvious determination to exterminate the Turks and Bulgarize the Hellenes opened the eyes of Servia and Greece to the danger which menaced them.

These two states drew together for

their mutual protection and in due course a defensive alliance was formed to safeguard them from Bulgarian aggression. In the meantime, Bulgaria had made a series of unwarranted attacks upon the Greek and Servian troops occupying the territory which they had conquered and which Sofia nevertheless claimed as part of her share of the spoils of the war. If King Ferdinand and his statesmen had obtained all they wanted it is difficult to see what would have remained for the allies without whose assistance they would have fallen prey to the star and crescent.

The repetition of bloody incidents with Greece and Serbia, however, the while every endeavor was being made to settle outstanding questions by diplomatic negotiation became so great a scandal that a mixed commission sat in Salonika and agreed upon a temporary line of demarcation between the armies.

Bulgaria Gains Time

It would now appear logical to believe that the desire of Bulgaria was merely to gain time for the withdrawal of her troops facing the Turks at Tchataldja, for the new concentration once completed, orders were given for a simultaneous ad-

vance upon the Greco-Servian lines. The premeditated nature of this attack is clearly shown by the documents and orders discovered after the precipitated flight of the Bulgarian armies.

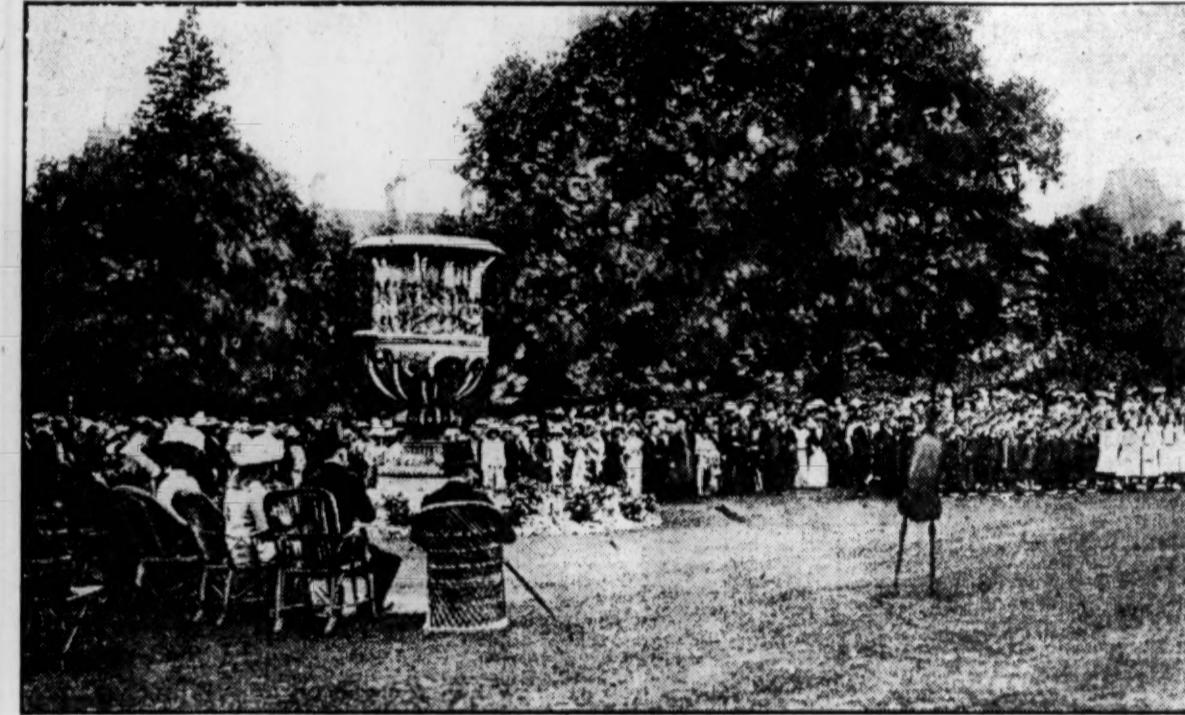
On June 29 the Bulgars crossed the line of demarcation which they had agreed with the Greeks to respect, at four points, overpowering the feeble Greek outposts left in charge, and by 5 a. m. on Monday, June 30, they were firing over the whole front from the valley of Strymon river to Istip.

The Bulgarian object was doubtless to occupy all the territory which they disputed with their former allies. This done, they apparently proposed to treat the aggression as a simple incident and then to discuss it diplomatically. They reckoned, however, without their hosts, for the Greek and Servian armies received immediate orders to advance and to drive their enemy back to the lines formerly occupied by them.

The subsequent story, the wholesale rout of the vaunted Bulgarian army, is now history. Even the Greeks, in their wildest flights of imagination, could never have dreamed of seeing the Bulgars, the spoiled children of European diplomacy, flying before the advancing battalions as broken and utterly routed as were the far-famed Turkish hordes.

The removal of Turkey from the field of discussion was, perhaps, a necessary and justifiable preliminary, but the real strife in the Balkans was, is, and probably ever will be, one between Serb and Greek and Bulgar. Each of these peoples claims the peninsula as its heritage, and no leagues or alliances or confederations can do more than delay the struggle for racial supremacy.

THEIR MAJESTIES ENTERTAIN TEACHERS



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Garden party at Buckingham palace—King and Queen are accompanied by Princess Mary, Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany and Princess Henry of Battenberg

ROSEBERRY AVENUE SITE IS CHOSEN BY WATER BOARD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a recent meeting of the metropolitan water board the question of new central headquarters was considered and two sites brought forward by the general purposes committee were voted upon.

One of the sites discussed is situated at Gray's Inn Gardens, behind the Chancery lane station of the Central London railway, and the other was a site on the board's own land at New River Head, Rosebery avenue.

J. Vesey Fitzgerald moved that the Gray's Inn site should be chosen. It would cost £115,000 to build at Rosebery avenue, which was out of the way, and only £90,000 to build at Gray's Inn Gardens. The cost of interest, etc., would be £300 more than at Rosebery avenue, the cost of the site at Gray's Inn being £55,000.

FitzRoy Doll claimed that the building of education, was present, and among other members of the government at the party were Mr. Birrell, Colonel Seely and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Macnamara. The archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Davidson, the Earl of Granard, the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Desborough and Mr. and Mrs. Austen Chamberlain were also present.

Among those present, who were officially connected with education, were Sir L. A. Selby-Bigge, permanent secretary of the board of education; the Hon. W. N. Bruce, principal assistant secretary in the secondary schools department of the board; E. B. Phipps, principal assistant secretary in the elementary schools department of the board; R. Blair, education officer of the London county council; Dr. Garnett, educational adviser to the county council; Dr. C. W. Kinnins, chief inspector of schools to the county council, and many others.

In the course of the afternoon the King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Henry of Battenberg and others, made a tour of the grounds.

At one part of the grounds 500 children, selected from different schools, sang enthusiastically a number of songs beginning with "Here's a Health unto His Majesty." Their majesties then had tea, after which they ascended a dais and a number of presentations were made by Mr. Pease.

The royal procession then re-formed and returned to the palace, making another prolonged tour of the grounds in doing so.

CHILDREN ENJOY VACATION
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The London county council and other schools are now closed for the summer holidays, and 800,000 children are at present enjoying the vacation.

SELF-SACRIFICE AND PATIENCE ARE URGED FOR INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking at the annual general meeting of the London All-India Moslem League recently, the Agha Khan referred to the question of self-government of India, and said that given personal and national self-sacrificing for generations to come, some form of self-government worthy of the British empire and worthy of the people of India would be evolved, and Indians would have a proud place for their nation in the world under the British throne.

But he continued, if it means a mere hasty impulse to jump at the apple when only the blossoming stage is over, then the day that witnesses the formulation of the ideal will be a very unfortunate one in our country's annals.

The subsequent story, the wholesale rout of the vaunted Bulgarian army, is now history. Even the Greeks, in their wildest flights of imagination, could never have dreamed of seeing the Bulgars, the spoiled children of European diplomacy, flying before the advancing battalions as broken and utterly routed as were the far-famed Turkish hordes.

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DR. SUN YAT SEN SEES WISDOM IN RAILROAD PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the first president of the Republic of China, has filled a good deal of newspaper space, there have been all sorts of educational conferences, and a few weeks ago the opening of the Bedford College for Women by her majesty the Queen had an importance that would not at one time have attached to it.

The increasing interest in education and the added importance attached to it were shown recently when their majesties entertained the teachers of London on an afternoon party at Buckingham palace, this being the first time that any person of high knowledge, and went on to assert that had it not been for the killing of Mr. Sung, the presidential election would have been settled by this time.

He expressed his conviction as to the wisdom of his railway scheme (which was to give concessions to foreigners for their construction, the railways after a certain period reverting to the government), and added that he was determined to proceed with it. The government, he said, must not stand in the way.

It is a remarkable thing that though Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been the first president of the Chinese republic, and he has even been received at Government house, Hongkong, the banishment order issued by the Hongkong government against Sun Yat Sen when he commenced his anti-Manchu propaganda in the colony many years ago has not yet been cancelled.

The general made them a short address, saying that scouts all over the world were brothers, to whatever nation they belonged. There was also the big review in which 40,000 scouts took part, by Prince Arthur of Connaught. In Birmingham a scout exhibition was opened, where there were many things exhibited of interest to scouts.

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TOWER OF PISA TOO INCLINED
(Special to the Monitor)

PISA, Italy—It is reported that measures are being taken to strengthen the leaning tower of Pisa. This famous tower is considered now to be inclining so much from the perpendicular as to require speedy and undelayed attention.

STETTIN MEN JOIN HAMBURG STRIKE

(Special to the Monitor)

HAMBURG, Germany—The metal workers of the Stettin shipbuilding yards have decided by an overwhelming majority to join the Hamburg strikers in their fight for higher wages. This decision affects 7500 workers. The union leaders continue firm in their resolve not to issue strike pay, since it is entirely without their consent that the strike has been declared.

The situation is a difficult one, for 40,000 or 50,000 members of the unions are involved, and it is a question whether in such a case union statutes will not have to give way. The leaders are also faced with the probability that, should they remain obdurate, the men will form new organizations.

AUSTRALIANS DEPOSIT SAVINGS
(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The number of accounts opened in the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia in June last was 79,581, the amount at credit of depositors being £2,471,878. The total amount of deposits since the opening of the bank was £3,358,539, and the withdrawals £886,641.

CHILDREN ENJOY VACATION
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The London county council and other schools are now closed for the summer holidays, and 800,000 children are at present enjoying the vacation.

Franklin Mills Flour

Entire wheat. Most wholesome flour made. Order of your grocer and enjoy the good things it makes. Write for Cook Book and recipe for Raisin Bread free. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

AUSTRALIAN WARSHIPS TO BE WELCOMED BY SOUTH AFRICA

Battleship Cruiser Australia Has Latest Approved Armament and Machinery and Is Flying Flag of Rear Admiral Patey—Is Carrying Out Her Gun Trials

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The battle-cruiser Australia, the last of the big ships which have been built in an English dockyard for the first fleet of the commonwealth navy, has left Portsmouth for Bantry, where she will carry out some gun trials and proceed later on her journey to Sydney.

She will be first flag ship of the royal Australian navy, is commanded by Capt. Herbert Raddif, R.N., and flies the flag of Rear Admiral Sir George Patey, who received the honor of knighthood on the deck of this vessel at the hands of the King during his recent visit to England.

The crews of both vessels are composed partly of Australians and partly of volunteers from the royal navy lent by the admiralty. As the training of the Australian sailors, at present undergoing courses on the training ships of the commonwealth, is completed they will be drafted on to the vessels. In the course of three years the royal Australian navy warships will be manned entirely by Australians.

Nearly every vessel of the first unit is now either in the course of building or is completed. Two submarines are in hand at Messrs. Vickers, while the protected cruiser the Brisbane is under construction in a commonwealth dockyard.

ELECTRIC CRANES FOR LONDON PORT

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—F. Hagelthorn, who has succeeded W. H. Edgar as minister for works and health in the Victorian ministry, has held the position of honorary minister for two years, in which period he has acted as minister in charge of immigration, and for sometime also as minister for health. He was born near Ballarat and in 1907 he entered the Legislative Council, to which he has just been reelected. He is a member of the Australian Natives Association and is well known in Masonic circles, having held office as junior grand warden of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria.

The provision of new crane tracks foundations and electric mains will be proceeded with immediately.

A new pumping station will also supersede the two pumping stations at the London dock, electricity being supplied for it by the Stepney borough council. The total expenditure authorized in connection with the provision of new electric cranes is £104,000.

RAILWAY BOARDS' RETENTION URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

Progress Made in New Schedules

Democrats Hasten Work on Proposed Tariff Bill in Senate — Automobile Rates Are Before the Legislators

AMENDMENTS LOST

WASHINGTON—Consideration of the proposed schedules in the pending tariff bill was hastened on Tuesday by the Democratic senators and considerable progress was made notwithstanding opposition from Senators Oliver, Smith of Michigan, Cummings and Smoot.

Chief opposition developed in the rates on automobiles, which the committee fixed at 15 per cent on cars valued at \$1000 or less, 30 per cent on cars valued at more than \$1000 and less than \$1500, 45 per cent on cars valued at \$1500 and over and 30 per cent on automobile parts.

Senators Cummings and Smoot insisted that the rates on completed cars would be useless, because all foreign cars would be brought in at the 30 per cent rate in parts. Senator Thomas, for the finance committee, said he could see no difficulty if all automobiles came in at 30 per cent.

The other rates, Senator Cummings asserted, were a "mere pretense," and he advanced a flat duty on all automobiles of 25 per cent. The rates were not changed.

Efforts of Senator Oliver were unavailing to increase the rates on iron products. His argument was that bar iron was more costly of production than the conversion of steel from pig iron.

Senator Brandege sought to amend the automobile rates by making the rates on chassis equal to the rates on finished cars, 45 per cent on chassis of high-priced cars and 30 per cent on chassis of cars valued at \$1000 or less than \$1500, and 15 per cent on chassis of cars valued at less than \$1000.

The amendment was lost, 46 to 21, Senators Bristow, Crawford, Cummings, Gronna, Jones, Sherman and Sterling of the minority voting with the Democrats against it. The committee rates were then approved. The 25 per cent rate on bicycles and motorcycles was agreed to.

Axes at 10 per cent, blacksmith's tools and bolts at 10 per cent and nuts and washers at 5 per cent, encountered no effective opposition. Other rates approved were nut locks, 25 per cent; chains of iron and steel, 20 per cent; sprocket chains, 25 per cent; welded steel tubes, pipes, etc., 20 per cent; sword blades and side arms, 30 per cent.

An amendment by Senator Gallinger to substitute the Payne-Aldrich rates for the proposed rates on table knives and such cutlery was voted down, 45 to 17, the committee rates of 25 per cent and 30 per cent prevailing. Senator Gallinger said that even under the existing rates domestic manufacturers had difficulty meeting foreign competition.

Before consideration of the schedule began Senator Saulsbury of Delaware discussed the tariff generally, predicting success for the bill.

SHOWER BATHS FOR CARRIERS IN LARGE CITIES

WASHINGTON—The postoffice department is being urged from many quarters to install shower baths in the city post-offices that are not now provided there. One recent request is from Representative Rogers, who seeks to have baths provided for the carriers at Lowell, Mass.

Most of the modern postoffice buildings throughout the country are equipped with shower baths, but they are a comparatively recent innovation. The older buildings do not have them and the department has been reluctant to supply them where not installed when the building was erected. There is a growing sentiment, however, that the carriers, who walk from 15 to 20 miles a day on their mail routes, ought to be provided by the government with this convenience. Mr. Rogers has some assurance that the showers will be put in at the Lowell office.

PHONE RATES MAY BE ORDERED DOWN

WASHINGTON—The telegraph and telephone companies will be the next public utility corporations to feel the hand of the interstate commerce commission, it is believed. It is probable they will be ordered substantially to reduce their rates. The members of the commission have been giving some time to the discussion of rates charged by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

It has been brought to the attention of the commission that this company has been able to increase its earnings substantially by abolishing branch telegraph offices at various points and compelling its patrons to telephone their messages to a central telegraph office.

CONGRESS ASKED FOR 3 WARSHIPS

WASHINGTON—Congressman Britton of Massachusetts introduced in the House a resolution asking an appropriation for three new battleships. He urges the ships should be built to place the navy in a better state of readiness for any eventualities.

TARIFF LEGISLATION AND PROSPERITY

By the HON. CHARLES F. JOHNSON
United States Senator from Maine

The following is the third of four articles by as many New England senators, two Republican and two Democratic, on tariff legislation and prosperity, dealing with the Underwood-Simmons bill, for consideration of which President Wilson has kept Congress in session this summer. These articles represent, as the case may be, their particular Republican or Democratic view of the tariff situation.

Senator Johnson is a Democrat and a native of Winslow, Me. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1879. He began the practice of law in Waterville in 1886. From holding the office of mayor of Waterville he branched out into state politics, becoming a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1905. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1911.

While I am deeply concerned about the matter of the tariff bill and wish to see them applied with justice to all, I am more concerned in the important mission which the Democratic party is endeavoring to perform, namely, to wrest legislation out of the hands of the privileged classes.

For many years the Republican party has been the representative of the manufacturers and other powerful moneyed interests. The lobby investigation has shown that manufacturers have made it a business to attempt to dictate legislation, and in many instances have been successful. And why should anything else have been expected? For years the Republican party has asked for and received money from these interests to carry on its campaigns. The Republicans have felt that the manufacturers were under obligation to contribute. In return the manufacturers have felt that the Republicans in Congress owed them an obligation, and they felt it their right to demand favorable legislation. The interests even went so far as to spend money locally in various districts to defeat or elect members of Congress.

It is for the Democratic party to end this system. Our party has never been the friend of the privileged and powerful classes. We have never expected and have never received their votes or their influence. What strength we have received has been from the rank and file of the people, and it is to them that our obligation extends. This Democratic tariff legislation more than anything else demonstrates that Congress is at last going to legislate for the people and not for classes. For a long time the people have demanded a reduction of the tariff duties. The Republican party, due to its affiliations, has been unable to meet this demand, though they tried to do it in 1909 and failed. The Democrats are now endeavoring to supply that demand.

There was a time, in my state as well as elsewhere, when these manufacturers could dictate the political faith of their employees by intimidation. In those days the big employer was the political dictator. But with the advent of the Australian ballot and other means for making elections secret, this has changed. With the help of the labor unions the employees have been made politically independent and the people can now voice their will.

The duties in the proposed bill protect those industries that need protection, and no injury will be done to any legitimate industry. There has been an honest effort to be just in establishing the rates, and I believe them to be the revision of the tariff may result in the defeat of our party at the next election, though I do not believe it; but whatever else results, it will have accomplished one great good for our country by destroying the old system of legislation for the privileged classes.

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CURRENCY BILL MAY BE PASSED BEFORE SEPT. 15

Democratic Caucus Rules to Be Used to Forward Measure of the Administration — Some Opposition Is Promised to It

MR. HITCHCOCK'S PLEA

WASHINGTON—Democratic caucus rule in the House on the administration currency reform program was assured today. Passage of the Glass-Owen bill by Sept. 15, at the latest, in the form now presented was predicted today by Chairman Glass of the House banking committee.

The bill has Democratic committee approval by a vote of 11 to 3.

Representatives Ragsdale of South Carolina; Eagle of Texas, and Neely of Kansas, who voted against the bill in committee will carry their fight to the Democratic caucus next Monday.

Mr. Ragsdale will open the currency fight in the House next Friday with a speech advocating his "agricultural currency" scheme.

The currency caucus will be in charge of Democratic Leader Underwood. It is expected to last all next week. Beginning of debate in the House Sept. 1 is the program, with the expectation that it will conclude and the bill be passed within two weeks.

President Wilson's currency program was criticized also in the Senate Tuesday when Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, Democratic member of the currency committee of that body, in a speech directed against the plan for currency reform at this session, said he believed "the mere agitation of the banking and currency question at this session has been a mistake."

He urged that the Vreeland act to meet emergencies should be amended, but that "we should not undertake to revolutionize our whole banking and currency system in pell-mell haste, as its advocates demand."

Notice was served upon Chairman Glass on Tuesday that an attempt will be made by the opposing Democrats to have the caucus Monday made public. It is understood to be their desire to bring out open discussion on the amendments defeated in the committee, for legalizing corn, wheat and cotton warehouse receipts as the basis for circulating notes.

The secretary let it be known that he considered it poor economy to allow the vast sums of government money represented in the construction and equipment of these plants to go to waste without any adequate return.

hibit interlocking banking directorates were defeated by similar votes. In each of these contests Representatives Neely, Ragsdale, Eagle and Wingo voted against the balance of the Democrats.

PRESIDENT NAMES APPOINTEES FOR SEVERAL OFFICES

WASHINGTON—President Wilson Tuesday made the following nominations:

To be superintendent of the mint at Denver, Colo., Thomas Annear of Colorado.

To be assayer of the mint at Denver, Frank E. Wheeler of Colorado.

To be collector of internal revenue, fourth district of North Carolina, Josiah W. Bailey, North Carolina.

To be assistant appraisers of merchandise, district of Philadelphia, Joseph Knox, Pennsylvania, Harry Nichols, Pennsylvania.

To be United States attorney, southern district of West Virginia, William G. Barnhart of West Virginia.

To be register of the land office at Clayton, N. M., Paz Valverda of New Mexico.

To be receiver of public moneys at Clayton, N. M., Thomas E. Owen of New Mexico.

MR. M'ADOO SAID TO SEEK EVIDENCE

WASHINGTON—Secretary McAdoo is said to be trying to obtain evidence to sustain his charge that the recent decline of United States 2 per cent bonds was due to "what appears to be a campaign waged, with every indication of concerted action, on the part of a number of influential New York city banks."

National Bank Examiner Stark has been collecting data in New York city concerning purchases and sales of the 2 per cents by the banks. Resolutions to investigate the situation are pending in Congress, and it is said the secretary believes that on his election as President he became ex-officio party leader in the nation. He has acted freely and aggressively as leader in each capacity.

Representative Levy of New York defended the banks there from the secretary's charge in the House on Tuesday and offered a resolution calling for a list of transfers of bonds since July 1.

SOUTH PLEASES NAVY SECRETARY

WASHINGTON—Back from an inspection trip West and South, Secretary of the Navy Daniels speaks enthusiastically of the possibility of development in the South. He said the New Orleans training station is of great value as a naval asset.

The secretary let it be known that he considered it poor economy to allow the vast sums of government money represented in the construction and equipment of these plants to go to waste without any adequate return.

NATION'S HEAD TAKES HAND IN STATE POLITICS

Believing Himself Still Democratic Leader in New Jersey, He Is Working for Election of James F. Fielder as Governor

MAY GO ON STUMP

WASHINGTON—Probably one of the most interesting political contests of the year will be in New Jersey, which in November will elect a governor and other state officers. The direct primaries for the nomination of candidates will be held on the last Tuesday in September, and the primary campaign is now under full headway. President Wilson is taking an active interest in the outcome, for he believes himself still to be the leader of his party in the state, and is anxious to have the result bear testimony to the undiminished force of that leadership.

Owing to the contest between the Republicans and the Progressives, it is predicted that the Democratic ticket will be successful, but the President wants the Democratic vote to be large enough to show a clear majority over both the Republicans and Progressives.

To elect the Democratic ticket by a plurality, as he himself was elected to the presidency, will not satisfy him. He wants a Democratic majority vote as a sign to the country, not only that the Wilson leadership in New Jersey is supreme, but that the state endorses what he has been doing at Washington as President.

On his selection to be Governor, Mr. Wilson believes the people made him the party leader in the state, just as he believes that on his election as President he became ex-officio party leader in the nation. He has acted freely and aggressively as leader in each capacity.

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A National Institution

This August Sale of FURNITURE

Not knowing the extent of our dealings, it may surprise some people to learn that we ship even such bulky merchandise as furniture to every part of the United States, and even to foreign countries.

Our records show that from our last August Furniture Sale shipments were made to customers in the following named States:

California	Kansas	New Jersey	Vermont
Colorado	Kentucky	North Carolina	Virginia
Connecticut	Louisiana	Ohio	Washington, D. C.
Delaware	Maine	Oklahoma	West Virginia
Florida	Maryland	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
Georgia	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	also in Alaska
Illinois	Michigan	South Carolina	
Indiana	Missouri	Tennessee	
Iowa	New Hampshire	Texas	

And in the following foreign points:

Cuba	Honolulu	Port Antonio
Brazil	Mexico	Italy
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Gibara
Porto Rico	Haiti	Arecibo
Bermuda	Trinidad	Banes

At the Opening of This August Sale

—on the very first day of it—visitors registered in the Guest Book of the House Palatial, on the fifth gallery, from

Kansas	Rhode Island	Georgia	Minnesota
New Jersey	England	West Virginia	Maryland
Pennsylvania	Bermuda	Illinois	Colorado
Virginia	Ohio	Tennessee	Indiana
New York	Massachusetts	Michigan	

This is what we mean by saying the August Sale is a national institution. It is national because the people have made it so. We have never before striven for its enlargement outside of our own local centres, always urging the patronage of home stores. But if, in the face of this well known attitude, people living so far away as California come here to buy furniture because they find it to their advantage to do so, could there be any better recommendation to the folks living near us?

The John Wanamaker Store

NEW YORK

ANTI-MORMON PARTY IN IDAHO MR. DUBOIS' PLAN

New Alignment Based on the Opposition to the Present Domination in State Is Sought by the Former Senator

IS SEEKING SUPPORT

WASHINGTON—Information has reached this city that there is a probability that a new political party will be formed in Idaho, headed by former Senator Fred Dubois, and having for its object a rallying of all the anti-Mormon forces in the state for united opposition to the continued control by that element of the politics of Idaho. If the movement is to succeed, of course, the voters connected with it must come from the Republican, the Democratic and the Progressive parties.

One of the objects of the proposed new alignment will be the defeat of Senator James H. Brady for reelection, and the selection of a senator picked by the new party, perhaps Mr. Dubois himself. For several weeks Mr. Dubois has been in the state, sounding out public sentiment. If there is a chance, it is said, he will form at once an anti-Mormon party in Idaho, and the success of such a party there would in all probability lead to the formation of a similar party in several other intermountain states.

Mexican Rebels Ask Senate for Arms

Colonel Hay, Carranza's Lieutenant, Tells Foreign Relations Committee Constitutionalists Will Force Peace With Guns

MEMBERS IMPRESSED

WASHINGTON—No terms with Huerta except his overthrow; support Carranza as leader of the constitutionalists; free importation of arms and ammunition from the United States in order that the rebellion against Huerta may be as brief and decisive as possible; stable and progressive government on modern lines; amicable relations with Americans and land for the peons. These were the chief points in the program of Col. Eduardo Hay, constitutionalist leader and speaker of the Mexican House of Representatives, who appeared before the Senate foreign relations committee today.

"We cannot treat with Huerta," he said before the hearing began, "just as a judge cannot enter into agreements with a criminal." We will remove him as quickly as we can secure arms for our people. Two thirds of Mexico is now under Constitutional control."

The account given by Colonel Hay, said Chairman Bacon after the meeting, "impressed us favorably both as to the sincerity of the man and the scope of his information. He wants us to allow his people to get arms. The question of mediation was not taken up."

"As presented by Colonel Hay, the present struggle by the Constitutionalists is the old contest of a people seeking democratic government against an autocratic and oppressive government."

The Mexican leader is a dramatic relief to the committee said that the present movement is but a continuation of the Madero revolution, whose progress for relief of the people was interrupted by its own betrayal.

Colonel Hay will return to General Carranza's headquarters in Sonora in a few days.

It was announced at the state department today that the battleship New Hampshire will carry special adviser John Lind and Mrs. Lind from Galveston to Veracruz. The vessel will sail from the former port tonight, reaching Vera Cruz on Friday.

MEXICO CITY—President Huerta, in reply to a question as to what would be his attitude in case an offer of mediation should be made by the United States through John Lind, who is coming here as the personal representative of President Wilson to act as adviser to the American embassy, said:

"I have said publicly that I will not accept mediation nor intervention of any kind, because national dignity and honor do not exact it. I have declared also that I will not treat with the rebels, and much less will I do so if the insinuation that I do so involves a flagrant violation of our sovereignty."

The question of dignity admits of no transaction and the present struggle should be conducted implacably until the national aspirations are satisfied. All should be joined in the bonds of peace, rejecting all of a violation of sovereignty and any insult that may be offered to our national dignity."

EL PASO, Tex.—A telegram will be sent to the department of state today asking that some action be taken to compel the release of five Americans, officers of the Pearson Company, who were arrested by Mexican federales at Madera and thrown into jail at Chihuahua City.

Efforts to get in touch with the imprisoned men today were without avail. Mexican officials at Juarez said that they knew nothing of the arrests, and declined to take telegraph messages to Chihuahua City, saying the wires were cut yesterday morning.

The men held by the Mexicans are F. J. Clark, division superintendent of the Mexican Northwestern railroad; H. P. Gallagher, clerk; F. C. Herr, general superintendent of the Pearson Lumber Company; Roy Hoard, accountant, and W. J. Farragut, a nephew of Admiral Farragut and in charge of the commissary.

K. OF C. CONCLAVE REELECTS CHIEF AT DAY SESSION

James A. Flaherty of Philadelphia was reelected supreme knight and Martin H. Carmody of Grand Rapids, Mich., was returned to his office of deputy supreme knight at today's election of officers in the thirty-first national convention of the supreme officers of the Knights of Columbus.

St. Paul was chosen as the city for the 1914 convention.

Reports were submitted at today's sessions of the convention in the Hotel Somerset. This afternoon the national officers plan to go to Somerville to assist in laying the cornerstone of the new Mt. Benedict council clubhouse.

Preceding the exercises at the clubhouse there will be a parade from the hotel. At the conclusion of the ceremonies in Somerville the party will return to the Somerset, where a reception will be given the visiting ladies. In the evening there will be fireworks and a band concert on Boston Common and an assembly in the Mechanics building.

On the steamer Rose Standish the delegates sailed down the harbor Tuesday to Nantasket, where a dinner was served. The speakers at this function included Mayor Fitzgerald, Supreme Knight Flaherty, W. J. McGinley, supreme secretary; George Monaghan of Detroit, Joseph Scott of Los Angeles, Cal., and Edward L. Heath of New Haven. A fireworks display was given in the evening.

VENEZUELAN FEDERALES OFF TO PUT DOWN CASTRO REBELLION

CARACAS, VEN.—An army of 1000 men has set out to put down the rebellion, headed by former President Cipriano Castro.

It comprises seven regiments of infantry and one of artillery. The brigade commanders are Gen. Emilio Fernandez, Gen. David Gimor and Gen. Torelas Urquiza. Gen. Felix Galavis has been appointed chief of staff of the army.

President Juan Vicente Gomez will lead the army to Maracay, on the railroad 50 miles southwest of Caracas. During his absence campaigning Dr. Jose Gil Fortoul, president of the federal council, will act as chief executive of the republic.

An unknown steamship, which is presumed to belong to Cipriano Castro, is reported to have passed La Guaira Tuesday. Telegraphic communication between

SENATOR LIPPITT ANALYZES NEW COTTON DUTIES

(Continued from page one)

trols less than 2 per cent of the total machinery.

"In woolens, the existence of 985 independent establishments affords ample guarantee of competition in an industry whose product is only some \$400,000,000, but if any one is disposed to cite the American Woolen Company as objectionable, it would not seem to be dangerous when its production constitutes only some 12 per cent of the total and when its financial results show that for the first 12½ years of its existence, out of gross sales amounting to \$496,832,000, the entire dividends received by the capital invested in it were \$23,825,912, on an increase of only 4.79 per cent, which the public had to pay for woolen cloths over what they would have had to pay if that capital had been satisfied with no return at all."

Asserting that the industries of the South had been favored as against those of the North in framing the bill, Senator Lippitt said: "So far as the cotton schedule is concerned, it is a bill made by southerners. The gentlemen of the South have had the ear of the committee and the result is shown in this bill with the products of the South protected. They ought to be protected, but the same consideration ought to be given to the products of New England and other sections."

"Success in this industry," he continued, "is not merely a question of modernness of machinery or technical skill in manufacturing. It more often depends upon the skill of the merchant. The intelligent or fortunate purchase of supplies and marketing of product, success in forestalling the changing fashion of the market, conduct as much or more profitable results as does the comparatively slight economy that can be made between one mill and another in the actual process of manufacturing. It is with a recognition of these conditions as they are and not as they have at times been represented for partisan or other purposes that we must approach an equitable revision of these textile schedules. I do not believe that the people of this country, from whatever source they get their living, whether from agriculture or otherwise, will be satisfied to see any considerable portion of these important manufacturing industries transferred to another country. I believe that having seen the possibility of conducting them here it would be intolerable to our commercial pride to see such conditions established, as would make it possible for cotton grown in the United States to be sent to Europe that might be returned to us as cloth."

Cotton damask is referred to as one product almost monopolized by a North Carolina firm, given a duty 60 per cent higher than other goods of the same

ALL TO CARRY U. S. FLAGS

Fifty thousand members of Boston Typographical Union 13 will participate in the Labor day parade, and every member will carry an American flag, according to an announcement just made.

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER TO RAISE \$300,000 IN FALL



New Carnegie library building at University of Denver

DENVER.—During the last 14 years the University of Denver, says Chancellor Buchtel, "has grown in a notable way as is shown by the summary of graduates and degrees. During these 14 years the gifts to the institution from its friends have aggregated slightly more than \$700,000. With this money the old debts were all extinguished and the institution has been greatly enlarged."

"Just now the university faces another campaign for gifts from friends to meet the conditions of the gift of \$100,000 by the general education board for endowment. The condition of receiving this gift is that we shall secure \$300,000 addi-

tional for endowment in Denver and in Colorado. The gifts received hitherto of more than \$700,000 have come from comparatively few people. Six men have given more than \$200,000 and Mr. Carnegie has given \$85,000."

"The new campaign upon which we shall enter in the fall will be an appeal to practically everybody. We shall visit every house in Denver and every business establishment in Denver and every office in the city in our solicitation of funds." This sort of campaign is justified in the fact that the university serves this city as all other educational institutions together do not and cannot serve this city."

TIME TO SORT OVER NEW FACTS MULHALL PLEA

Continuance Granted by House Investigators to Lobbyist, Who Says He Has Found "Important Political Information"

CONTINUE IN SENATE

WASHINGTON—Protesting that six weeks' examination before the Senate lobby investigators made it necessary that he rest for several days before beginning a similar examination before the House committee, Martin M. Mulhall today forced a change of plan in the House investigation.

Chairman Garrett had expected to put him on the stand today, after Louis Seibold, a newspaper correspondent, had identified a few letters included in Mr. Mulhall's published story. But the former National Association of Manufacturers lobbyist demanded some rest, and the committee excused him until Monday.

The witness also asserted that he had found 15 or more of his files of N. A. M. letters, which he said contained "some important political information."

He pleaded for time to sort over these, and the committee reluctantly decided to send an assistant to Mr. Mulhall's home in Baltimore to assist him in his work of arranging the correspondence.

The Senate investigating committee today brought out its great batch of correspondence of the National Association of Manufacturers, and began the second phase of the Mulhall inquiry. James A. Emery, general counsel of the N. A. M., was the scheduled witness.

Richard B. Nixon, financial clerk of the Senate, was first to take the stand today. He acted as a handwriting expert in identifying handwriting of James Donahue, Mulhall's chief agent in the resubmission liquor campaign in Maine for the Brewers Association. A lead pencil receipt for \$1800 recently submitted by Mr. Mulhall as acknowledgment of money received from him by Mr. Donahue was the chief point. Mr. Nixon decided the handwriting on this receipt and in letters by Mr. Donahue were the same. Senator Nelson originally challenged the genuineness of the receipt.

J. A. Emery, chief counsel of the N. A. M., took the stand to be examined by Robert McCarter, N. A. M. attorney, as to the nature of the association.

TRAIN HELD FOR HIM

CLEVELAND, O.—John Henry Mears, who seems about to establish a new record for circling the globe, left here this morning on the last lap of his journey and is on his way to New York, where his trip will end at the office of the Evening Sun.

The train, upon which Mr. Mears began the last lap of his journey, was held over half an hour here for him. It was due to leave at 7:30 a. m., but did not start until 8:00. The train upon which Mr. Mears arrived became stalled in the yards and he was forced to walk a quarter of a mile to the Union depot in order to board the New York train.

Mr. Mears arrived at Chicago last night three minutes ahead of his schedule. He was not there an hour.

Mr. Mears was met at Milwaukee by Mrs. Mears and his daughter, Mr. A. C. Odenbaugh, city passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, and Mrs. Odenbaugh and a representative of the New York Evening Sun. The party had dinner in the dining car on their way to Chicago.

ALL TO CARRY U. S. FLAGS

Fifty thousand members of Boston Typographical Union 13 will participate in the Labor day parade, and every member will carry an American flag, according to an announcement just made.

H. M. MEARS ON WAY TO NEW YORK MAY COMPLETE JOURNEY IN 35 DAYS—REACHES CLEVELAND—HAS TO WALK TO STATION

STRIKERS MARCH TO STATE HOUSE WITHOUT AVAIL

(Continued from page one)

and after hearing them explain the purpose of their visit, told them they had already received their answer.

"It was in the affirmative," said Patron, "and we now demand that public hearing."

Mr. Supple replied: "That is absurd. The board has other matters to attend to."

"Will you set a date for a hearing?" said Mr. Patron. To this Mr. Supple said he would consult the board, and immediately left the room. Shortly afterward Willard Howland, chairman of the board, entered, and after explaining that he understood the purport of their visit said that a hearing for them would be a subject of further consideration.

"You will not commit yourself?" said Mr. Patron.

"No," replied Mr. Howland, and retraced his steps.

Representative Louis R. Sullivan of ward 20, who meantime had joined the strikers, looked around and asked for the "messenger or secretary." Mr. Supple, who was standing near, said: "I am the secretary."

Representative Sullivan asked him to take a message to the conciliation board which read: "The strikers from Hyde Park are here and wish to be heard."

Mr. Supple went into the room and, reappearing shortly afterward, stated that what already had been said to Mr. Patron was meant for him also.

The leaders now moved to Governor Foss' executive chamber, where they were met by detectives. The strikers remained in the corridor. Mr. Patron entered the Governor's chamber with E. F. Hamlin, secretary to the Governor, and remained there for some time.

DAVID A. ELLIS MENTIONED FOR TRANSIT BOARD

Continued reports that David A. Ellis, formerly chairman of the Boston school committee, is to be named as successor to George G. Crocker as a member of the transit board, were strengthened today when Governor Foss acknowledged that he had Mr. Ellis under consideration.

"Davis A. Ellis' public work has been very successful, and I think very highly of him. Every mail brings letters urging me to name him," said Governor Foss this morning.

SPELLING FUND ESTABLISHED

Prizes for reading and spelling are to be provided for the Public Library Association of Westminster, Vt., from two funds of \$500 each, under the will of Edwin A. Wilcox, long a resident of Boston.

Now in Full Swing—

Our Famous Annual

August Furniture Sale

IN WHICH WE OFFER MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF

America's Finest Made Sterling Quality Furniture

At Actual Savings of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$

This greatest of all New England Furniture Sales is far-famed for its wonderful magnificence. The vast quantities of Superior New Furniture offered—the High-Grade Workmanship and absolutely Guaranteed Quality of every piece of Furniture, together with the Extraordinary Low August Sale Prices, are some of the reasons why this Great Sale has become a Household word throughout New England.

(Furniture Building—Cor. Avon, Chauncy and Bedford Streets)

Jordan Marsh Company

POSTMASTERS' EXAMINATIONS COMING SOON

Country Offices Coming Out of Politics With Tests to Be Given by Civil Service Commission

MR. LETHERMAN BACK

Civil service examinations of all candidates for fourth-class postmasterships in the United States are to be conducted soon under the recent ruling designed to take the little postoffice out of politics.

Laurence Letherman, postoffice inspector in charge of the New England district, makes the announcement. He doesn't know the date. He returned today from Washington, where he has been in conference with the civil service commission relative to the examination of the fourth-class postmasters.

He is a member of the special commission appointed to confer with the civil service board on the subject, the other members being Joseph P. Johnson, chief postoffice inspector at Washington, and F. H. Brown, postoffice inspector in charge of the Atlanta, Ga., district.

Under the new conditions, said Mr. Letherman, regardless of the growth of the postoffice, the postmaster who was appointed from the civil service list will not be subject to political recall. The fourth-class postmasters are those who receive salaries of \$180 annually or under, according to the number of stamps cancelled. As the postoffice grows and comes under a higher rating, the salary of the postmaster also increases.

In New England alone 642 fourth-class postmasters will be obliged to take the examinations which in this district will be under the direction of Mr. Letherman. Immediate supervision will fall to the inspectors of the 14 New England divisions which come under Mr. Letherman.

In Massachusetts there are 85 such postmasters to be examined, Connecticut 31, Maine 294, New Hampshire 107, Vermont 106 and Rhode Island 19.

Fifteen days previous to the day of holding the examinations notices will be posted in all the towns where the tests will be given. Candidates will be examined on reading, writing, spelling and are required to file a bond for \$500.

HIGH PRESSURE PIPES ARE LAID

As the first part of the high pressure system in the downtown district an eight-inch water main is being laid through Winter street. The work commenced as a result of a conference between Commissioner Rourke and the transit commission.

Some time next month a 20-inch main will be laid in Tremont street between Scollay square and Boylston street.

DETROIT CAR OFFICIALS YIELD

DETROIT, Mich.—A temporary agreement between the city and the street railway company wherein the company accedes to most of the city's demands has halted the controversy over traffic fare matters here.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUMMER CLOTHING

WASHABLE RUSSIAN AND SAILOR SUITS, reduced to \$95c, \$1.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

VARIATION ON A POPULAR STITCH

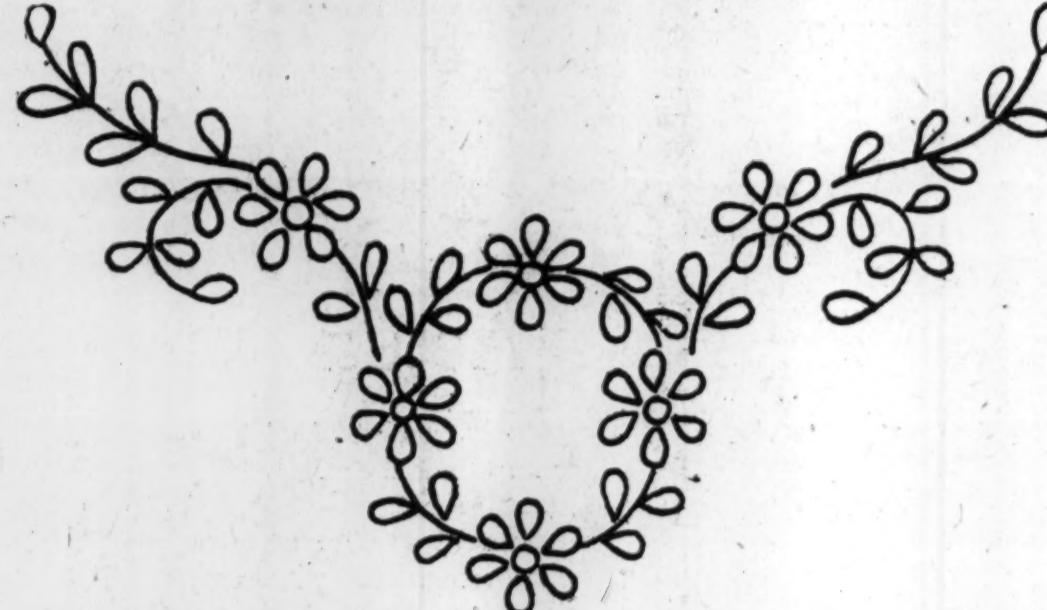
A fancy herringbone stitch may be made in the following manner, according to the Minneapolis Journal. Make a herringbone stitch in the ordinary way by taking a back stitch along the border line, then slant the thread across and take a back stitch on the lower line, slanting again to the top and taking a back stitch. Continue in this way, working from left to right until the desired length is finished. This method of working herringbone is familiar to any one accustomed to use a needle.

After the ordinary herringbone stitch is made bring another thread up to the center of the first slanting stitch, put it underneath the second slanting line, without passing through the fabric, working from right to left. Continue putting the thread underneath each slanting thread until the end of the line.

The result will be a waved line curved about the foundation herringbone. The thread should not be drawn very tightly and may be of a contrasting color.

FLORAL EMBROIDERY MOTIF FOR LINGERIE

Flowers and leaves are to be worked solid



THIS is a dainty motif for chemise or night dress. The flowers and leaves are worked solid with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

GUIMPE THAT FILLS ALL NEEDS

With square or round neck or blouse

NO SINGLE garment is more generally used than the guimpe. Since this one can be made in a number of different ways, it seems to fill all needs. Open necks have brought the demand for a great many short and sleeveless guimpes, and this one treated in that way is perfectly satisfactory, but the entire garment with sleeves sewed to the armholes is the one sure to be needed for many occasions.

On the figure, it is shown just as a guimpe of plain material with a facing of lace, but in the back view there is a hint for a simple blouse that is in every way attractive, for plain waists are so much worn that the one model answers both purposes. The sleeves are made in one piece each with slight fulness at the shoulders.

For the 16-year size, the guimpe will require 2½ yards of material 27, 1¾ yards 36 or 1¼ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 18 inches wide for the collar and shorter yoke facing, ¼ yard for the deep yoke and cuffs for elbow sleeves.

The pattern of the guimpe (7807) is cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



CANTALOUE GIVEN NEW VALUE

Melon delight a refreshing dessert

NOTHING so shows the widening of the cook's domain as do the modern ways of serving the cantaloupe. Once only a plain unadorned breakfast fruit, it has risen from its humble station to be used by celebrated chefs in a variety of ways.

When one has on hand a cheesy melon it may sometimes be improved, not with mayonnaise, but with a very little French dressing prepared with lemon juice in place of vinegar. Use one third lemon juice to two thirds olive oil and plenty of pepper and salt. More oil imparts an oily taste. Cheesy melons, however, are at their best when their cheesiness is completely hidden by spices in a preserve, says a New York Tribune writer.

Peel off the outer rind and cut the fruit into oblongs. Cover them with brine, using a tablespoonful of salt to every quart of water. If the fruit seems to be quite green, add more salt. Let it stand over night. Then rinse it thoroughly in several waters and boil it with sugar, vinegar and spices until tender. The proportions may be varied as desired. A rule that has been tested and liked calls for 4½ cupfuls of sugar to every two quarts of the fruit, packed down. A cupful of vinegar is enough to prevent the fruit from burning. The spices used are one stick of cinnamon, 16 whole cloves, a scant teaspoonful each of powdered ginger, powdered mace and powdered cinnamon. The spices, if preferred, may be placed in a tiny bag before boiling with the fruit. Let the preserves cook until tender and seal in glass jars.

When ice cream is served with melon it is often enhanced in various ways, though some persons consider that the almost imperceptible perfume of a delicate melon in company with an ice cream is best without extra additions. They might add some whipped cream, but nothing more. Others believe that the melon makes a good body for various fruit and cream medleys. Instead of quartering or halving the melons, they may be cut crosswise in rings and the cream placed inside. This gives a prettier and more unusual effect than the other. Occasionally lemon ice is served in place of the cream.

"Melon delight" is a novel and refreshing dessert. As in all desserts calling for cantaloupe, only those of the finest flavor should be selected. Cut the melons lengthwise, in halves or thirds, according to size. Remove the seeds and sponge tissue. Fill each with vanilla ice cream and some very thin slices of fresh peach. Decorate with two or three cherries.

Occasionally, when ice cream is served with these melons, the pulp is scooped out, diced and flavored and then returned to the shell, with the cream and other garnishes. The various flavors are in that case more likely to be amalgamated, if one considers that desirable. Usually the flavors in such sweets are better for being kept distinct.

To remove rust from steel, cover it with sweet oil and let it remain covered for a day; then rub it with a lump of fresh lime and it will then polish in the ordinary way.—Winnipeg Free Press.

BOIL IN LYME WATER

Every kitchen has a few iron and tin utensils, and they are hard to keep clean, even with frequent scouring. Boiling in lye water is the easiest way to do this, writes a contributor to the Modern Priscilla. I put a can of lye into the wash kettle, put in the pots and skillets which had become untidy and filled with enough water to cover the utensils. After boiling they were easily scrubbed with a stiff brush and good suds. A little scouring made them bright and clean. This is especially good for broilers, iron pots, griddles, etc. Use a hooked wire to pull them out of the lye water and scrub them while wet and hot.

TO RENEW VELVET

Having discovered a process to make velvet look like new, I pass it on to others, says a New York Press contributor. Let the fire in the cook stove get very low; take a large cloth, wring in cold water and spread over top of stove. Then spread the velvet over the cloth until the nap rises.

BABY'S PICTURE

To get a good snapshot of the baby, fasten a sheet to the clothes line when the sun is bright and put the baby about a foot or slightly more, distant, says Good Housekeeping. Stand at one side of the sheet facing the baby, and make the usual snapshot, being careful not to have the baby between you and the sheet. She will not have "sunburns," and still the picture will be as clear and sharp as if taken in the sun.

To make the picture still better, use a detachable portrait lens. This costs 50 cents. It makes a clear picture at a very short focus, 3½ feet, thus affording a much larger portrait than can be made with an ordinary camera.

TURN THE GLOVE

With rubber gloves, as with others, the right-hand glove usually wears out first, leaving the other practically whole, says the San Francisco Call. To prolong their usefulness occasionally turn the glove inside out, which transfers the right glove to the left hand and makes them wear evenly.

TRIED RECIPES

CREAMED LOBSTER

REMOVE the lobster from the shell or from the tin as the case may be and shred it. Ingredients: ½ cups of milk, 1 tablespoon of flour, butter the size of a walnut, 1 can of lobster; pepper and salt to taste. Method: Mix the flour in a little of the milk. Then put together in a saucepan the butter, lobster, milk, flour and seasoning and cook to taste. Serve with mashed potatoes or on toast.

LOBSTER FISH CAKES

With what is left over from the creamed lobster make fish cakes. Mix together the remains of the lobster and mashed potato. Shape into cakes, crumb, egg and crumb again. Fry and serve on a hot platter garnished with slices of lemon and parsley.

LOBSTER BISQUE

For lobster bisque the good meat of the lobster bodies, and the broken meat from the tails and claws used in the salad, may be utilized. Take 2 cups of milk, 1 cup of shredded lobster, 2 tablespoons of flour, 2 tablespoons of butter, salt, pepper and cayenne to taste. Heat the milk, thicken with the flour, mixed with a little water, add the butter, lobster and seasoning. Strain if desired.—Montreal Star.

ONIONS IN CUSTARD

Boil half dozen onions of more until tender in salted water. Take a pint of milk and scald; add a tablespoon of flour made smooth with milk. When cool, add a large tablespoon of butter, level teaspoon salt, a little cayenne pepper and three well beaten eggs. Then pour custard over the onions in a baking dish and place in a pan of hot water in a hot oven 30 minutes.

RICE SPANISH STYLE

Cut two slices of bacon and one onion into small bits, fry a golden brown and add one cup of well washed rice, two large green peppers from which the partitions and seeds have been removed, cut into small bits, two cups of canned or four or five fresh tomatoes, one teaspoon of salt, boil slowly for about half an hour, and serve dry. If not enough liquor add a little water to keep from sticking to the pan. Do not stir, or the grains will not be "separate," as they should be.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Brass fenders and fire irons can be lacquered with a special preparation which will prevent them from requiring constant polishing.

Paint marks can be removed by soaking them a short time in benzine and turpentine, then rubbing them with emery paper or a little pulverized pumice stone.

If dumplings are kept boiling steadily from the time they are in the pot until they are taken out they will be much lighter. Do not take the lid off often than necessary.

To remove rust from steel, cover it with sweet oil and let it remain covered for a day; then rub it with a lump of fresh lime and it will then polish in the ordinary way.—Winnipeg Free Press.

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SETTLEMENT BACK YARD MADE A JOY LAND TO WHOLE NEARBY POPULACE IN TURNS

Denison House Furnishes Little Ones of Neighborhood With Happy Hours on Swings and Staging Entertainments

SUMMER USE VARIED

WHAT is a back yard for if it's not a place to play? That is the question that Denison house, the Boston college settlement, answered some years ago to the satisfaction of the neighborhood children by turning the settlement back yard into a summer playground. There is another playground across the street. That belongs to the Quincy school but the iron gates are locked afternoons and all day Saturday, so that if the Denison house yard were not open to the children they would fare ill indeed, for there is no another playground anywhere around for blocks and blocks.

The settlement playground is small so that only the little boys and girls are admitted. Were it otherwise the place would be overcrowded. But sometimes the older girls come to look after the babies; and girls have even been known to borrow the neighbor's baby to be used

as a ticket of admission—a plan which may be quite as agreeable to the baby's busy mother as it is to the temporary service worker.

The playground has a brick pavement, but around the sides is a border of flower beds, and flower boxes have been braced to various parts of the high board fence, so that the place is refreshing bit of green and gay color. There are even a few trees in the yard, and these solve the problem of how to keep the playground shade and somewhat cool on the midsummer days.

There are eight swings in the yard, some of them the kind that are made especially for babies. The swings are the yard's greatest attraction, as shown by the fact that they are always occupied, and that when children come to inquire if the playground is open they do not use the word "playground," but ask instead "Are the swings open?" A water faucet which serves as a drinking fountain, a hammock, a summer cradle, a sand box, some ninepins and blocks and jump-ropes complete the yard's equipment.

The place is open daily, except Monday and Saturday, from 9 to 12 and from 3 to 5. It is open Saturday morning also, but has to be closed Monday because that is the settlement wash day. There are always one or two teachers in charge, and

these are often college girls who take this way of getting experience in social service work.

The majority of children who come are Syrians but there are some from Irish, Italian and Jewish families. The teachers play games with them and tell them stories, and the older girls make lace and sew. There is no continual running in and out of the yard; when a child goes out, he must stay out, and it is needless to say that many of them do not choose to go.

Denison house follows the settlement custom of utilizing every asset to its fullest extent. Therefore it naturally comes about that the back yard serves as much more than a playground. One evening a week the older boys come there to play games, and another evening they come to hear stories. On Wednesday afternoons mothers bring their babies and have many a social chat in the back yard. Every Thursday evening the swings are taken down and Japanese lanterns strung up for a neighborhood party. A platform which has been built at one end of the yard makes a fine stage, and the illusion is completed by yellow and cream curtains which hang down on the four sides of the stage and which are pulled open in front whenever a performance is about to begin. Real scenery is also used sometimes, and a piano in the settlement

basement furnishes the necessary music, for though it is behind the scenes, as it were, still the strains come very clearly through the windows, giving somewhat the effect of a screened orchestra.

The music is often a necessary feature, for sometimes there are persons who come to Denison house on Thursday evenings to sing for the neighborhood people, and other times there are folk dances given either as a special number or as part of a play. One night a pop concert and vaudeville by neighborhood talent was given in the yard. The proceeds went to the stage fund.

Besides its several back yard activities, Denison house conducts a vacation school in the summer for children a little older than most of those who come to the playground. There are more than 200 enrolled there this summer, and the classes are held in the Quincy school. Miss Bertha Gibson of Cincinnati is supervisor, and there are six teachers.

The school meets in the mornings from 9 to 12. The pupils have a good time doing all sorts of woodwork and making hammocks and baskets. Their work is to be shown at the closing of the school, the middle of August, when it is expected that many of the parents and older brothers and sisters will come to see the baby swings, scrubbing brushes, tea rests, match scratchers, tables and sleeve boards which the youngsters have made.

Every Wednesday about 15 of the best behaved children are taken to Waltham to the home of Miss Cordelia Warren for a special outing, and they never tire of telling about the fun they have there. On other days they go on excursions to the art museum, Franklin park, City Point, the Public Garden and some of them have also visited the Sterling street garden, where many children from other settlements have plots of vegetables and flowers.

CANADIAN ROAD RUMORED AFTER PORTLAND DOCK

PORLTAND, Me.—That the Canadian Northern Railway Company is seeking terminal facilities on the South Portland side of the harbor is rumored here today with some ground for belief because of the obtaining of a charter by an organized company to construct a railroad from Portland to South Portland, around the waterfront. The South Portland location is the most favorable available ground for such a terminal.

It is known that the Canadian Northern has long cherished the desire of an ocean terminal for its projected transcontinental line. It is now engaged in extending its lines east from Winnipeg and west from Edmonton to the Pacific seaboard. Its extension eastward has for its object a terminal on the Atlantic seaboard, which would put the road even terms with the Grand Trunk for transportation of ocean freight.

The company has taken steps to acquire rights to build southward through Canada from Quebec into Maine, the ultimate object of which is believed to be to enter Portland, either by building a line of its own or by use of the Maine Central lines, if agreement could be made for trackage rights with that railroad.

WILLIAM PITTS'S STATUE OFFERED

WASHINGTON—Congress has been asked by President Wilson for permission to accept a statue of William Pitt offered by British admirers.

If accepted the statue will be installed in the White House. Senators say the President's request is the first of the kind that has come from the White House in many years.

Miss Myrtle Burnham accompanied a part of the choral program on the piano.

FACULTY CHANGES ARE ANNOUNCED

ORONO, Me.—A number of changes in the faculty of the College of Agriculture, University of Maine, have been announced. Prof. Bliss S. Brown of Sacramento has been elected professor of horticulture. He is a graduate of Michigan Agricultural College, receiving his degree of master of science from the University of California.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. P. A. Campbell of the chair of animal industry, who takes the management of a stock farm in New Hampshire, has been filled by the election of Prof. L. S. Corbett, a graduate of Massachusetts Agricultural College, and for the past three years on the faculty of the University of Kentucky.

Earl Jones of Granville, O., has been appointed instructor in soils, and Eric N. Boland, a 1912 graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has been elected instructor in animal industry, succeeding Prof. Victor G. Aubrey, advanced.

TOWNS TURN OUT TO CONQUER FIRE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The eightieth anniversary of St. Luke's Episcopal church and the one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of the use of the ground for religious purposes will be observed Sunday morning at East Greenwich.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT NAMED

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The school committee at its regular meeting Tuesday night elected Hector L. Belisle of Lawrence superintendent of schools, to succeed Everett B. Durfee.

PORSCMOUTH PRINCIPAL RESIGNS

PORSCMOUTH, N. H.—Joseph Wilson Hobbs, for the past eight years principal of the Portsmouth high school, has resigned to take effect Aug. 16, or as soon as his successor is appointed. It is expected this appointment will come before Sept. 1.

ATHOL POSTMASTER RESIGNS

ATHOL, Mass.—Postmaster Festus G. Amaden, who for the past 10 years has

MILLBURY AWARDS SCHOOL CONTRACT

MILLBURY, Mass.—The high school building committee has awarded the contract to build the new high school to the United Fireproofing Company, 1133 Broadway, New York, for \$47,000.

The building will be of common exterior brick, with what is known as concrete shelled, hollow tile, interior. The building will have a pitched roof, and will be substantially the same as called for in the original specifications. The changes necessary in the building to get within the \$50,000 appropriated are of a nature, according to the secretary of the committee, Fred W. Moore, that will not be any disadvantage to the town. The chief changes are in the gymnasium, manual training and domestic science rooms. The contract calls for the building to be completed in 160 days.

LEOMINSTER'S FREIGHT RIGHTS ARE CONSIDERED

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—Leominster's selectmen last night gave a near hearing on the petition of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company for a trolley freight franchise.

Thrown back upon his own resources the senator ruled that there was nothing in the precedents of Nahant nor the statutes of the Commonwealth to prevent either plastering a school house or an extra sum on the warrant. However, the small rider compared with the kind he sees at Washington.

But the senator is for economy. He did not confine his activities to the chair, this evening, but was the author of a resolution that skilfully rearranges the town finances so that a sum of \$43,000 coming from one estate in taxes shall be so applied as to reduce the tax rate by \$1.30 or more. The senator won. There was no one in Nahant to take up the weapons of debate for a higher tax rate, per se. A high tax rate in Nahant would be a greater rarity than a senator in the chair. He was saved the necessity of further use of his great oratorical abilities to curb the proposed extravagance of keeping the street lights burning when the moon shines. A

these are often college girls who take this way of getting experience in social service work.

The playground has a brick pavement, but around the sides is a border of flower beds, and flower boxes have been braced to various parts of the high board fence, so that the place is refreshing bit of green and gay color. There are even a few trees in the yard, and these solve the problem of how to keep the playground shade and somewhat cool on the midsummer days.

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CHORAL FESTIVAL GIVEN BY SINGERS OF SACO VALLEY

Under Direction of L. B. Cain Society With Membership From Many Towns Sings

BRIDGTON, Me.—With a chorus nearly 300, from the towns of Bridgton, Fryeburg, Kezar Falls, Steep Falls, Standish and Limington, the Saco Valley Choral Union, Llewellyn B. Cain, director, closed its festival Tuesday evening. There were concerts Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon and the attendance was large throughout the series.

Especially successful was the opening concert, when the soloists were Mrs. Marie Sundelin, soprano; Louis Victor Rousseau, tenor, and Maurice La Farge, pianist. The Portland Symphony orchestra of 15 members, Frederick J. La Vigne conductor, assisted.

The principal number was Tschaikowsky's "Pater Noster." There were familiar part songs and choruses, including "The Bridal Chorus," "My Love Is Like a Red, Red Rose," "Minnehaha" and "A' Through the Night."

Miss Myrtle Burnham accompanied a part of the choral program on the piano.

FACULTY CHANGES ARE ANNOUNCED

OCEAN PARK, Me.—Opening services in the thirty-third annual session of the Ocean Park Assembly were led Tuesday by the Rev. W. J. Twort of Haverhill, Mass.

The daily sessions of the Chautauqua Library and Scientific Circle, held in connection with the Assembly opened Tuesday, and will last until Aug. 19.

CAPE ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS

PROVINCETOWN, Mass.—The annual meeting of the Cape Cod Pilgrim Memorial Association was held here yesterday. William B. Lawrence was reelected president and E. J. Carpenter reelected secretary. Howard F. Hopkins, who has served as treasurer for many years, declined reelection, and I. A. Small of Provincetown was chosen in his place.

The hearing was restricted chiefly to cheaper fares to Worcester and whether or not the company has kept faith in regard to an alleged agreement on Central street.

The selectmen tabled the petition, as they held out for concessions which the company has refused.

President Dewey, General Manager

Page, and Superintendent Burgess of division 3 were present in behalf of the company. Atty. James H. P. Dyer, town counsel, was on hand to advise the selectmen.

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been in charge of Athol postoffice, has resigned, to take effect Aug. 16, or as soon as his successor is appointed. It is expected this appointment will come before Sept. 1.

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HYANNIS, Mass.—With women pre-

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and day turns on the fire line, the forest

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PAROLE REFUSED HAWTHORNE

WASHINGTON—Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William J. Morton of New York,

in prison at Atlanta for using the mails to defraud, must serve out their sen-

tences, administration officials say. With

time allowances, they will be released in October.

Efforts are being directed especially to

protect the Yarmouth and South Yar-

mouth stations and the houses in Hyannis.

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MORE TEMPLARS ON PILGRIMAGE TO TRIENNIAL

St. Omer Commandery of Dorchester Is the Second Contingent to Leave for the Conclave at Denver

W. G. IRWIN COMMANDS

Capt. Gen. William G. Irwin, acting commander of St. Omer commandery, No. 21, Knights Templars, of Dorchester, headed a delegation of 42 from that commandery and their guests, who left at 1 o'clock this afternoon to attend the thirty-second triennial conclave of Knights Templars in Denver, Colo., next week. St. Omer is the second Massachusetts commandery to start on the pilgrimage, Cethesane, accompanied by the officers of the grand commandery having started yesterday. Two 12-second drawing room Pullman sleepers, attached to the Boston & Maine railroad's Continental express from North station carried the Dorchester contingent.

With Acting Commander Irwin were Herbert F. Sawyer, generalissimo, and Charles W. Pike as captain-general, the three constituting the committee on arrangements. Others in the party were Eminent Commander Walter E. Piper of Quincy commandery and Mrs. Piper and Wilber A. Baston, George Brackett, John Denton, Nathan Nichols, Robert N. Hawkes and Lawrence A. Haynes, all of Quincy commandery, and David Smith of Palestine commandery and A. H. Reed of Boston commandery, with Mrs. Reed.

St. Omer will make its Denver headquarters at the Hotel Albany.

The arrangements for the entertainment of the various commanderies are in the hands of a triennial committee as follows: Right Eminent George W. Valerian, chairman; Eminent Charles H. Jacobson, recorder; Right Eminent George J. Dunbaugh, Right Eminent Harper M. Oroahad, Right Eminent Albert B. McGaffey, Right Eminent James H. Peabody, Right Eminent Darius A. Barton, Right Eminent William J. Fine, Eminent William D. Pearce and Eminent Frank L. Bishop.

BEDFORD HAS A RECORD TAX RATE

BEDFORD, Mass.—The board of assessors announces that the town tax rate for this year will be \$22 on \$1000, this being one of the highest rates in the history of the town. There has been a jump of \$4 in the rate during the past year, caused by the large town grant, which exceeds last year's by nearly \$9000, and by the state tax, which is about \$1000 more than in 1912.

The total valuation of the real estate and personal property is placed at \$1,790,000, showing a gain of practically \$130,000 over the 1912 total. Both the real and personal estates gained in value. There are now nearly 400 poll tax payers in this town, an increase of nearly 30 in one year.

DOANE FAMILY TO MEET AUGUST 26

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The biennial reunion of the Doane Family Association of America will be held at the Atlantic house, Nantasket, on Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The regular business meeting and election of officers will take place at 12 o'clock, noon, followed at 2 o'clock with a dinner. The committee in charge of the reunion and outing is made up of George E. Doane of Middleboro, first vice-president; Charles E. Doane of 85 Water street, Boston, chairman of the executive committee, and Mrs. Helen Doane Bridges of Milford, corresponding secretary.

SUPERVISOR ASKS LOAN INJUNCTION

E. Gerry Brown, state supervisor of loans, has called on Atty.-Gen. James M. Swift, to have certain foreign corporations doing a loan business enjoined from doing further business in Massachusetts. He says that two companies have been convicted of violations of the Massachusetts loans law, but it is impossible to fix the responsibility because the officials live outside the state.

DUDLEY F. MALONE STOPS IN BOSTON

Dudley Field Malone, third assistant secretary of state, made a brief call in Boston yesterday on his way to Washington from New Hampshire, where he was in conference with the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, regarding the reported refusal of British manufacturers to exhibit at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

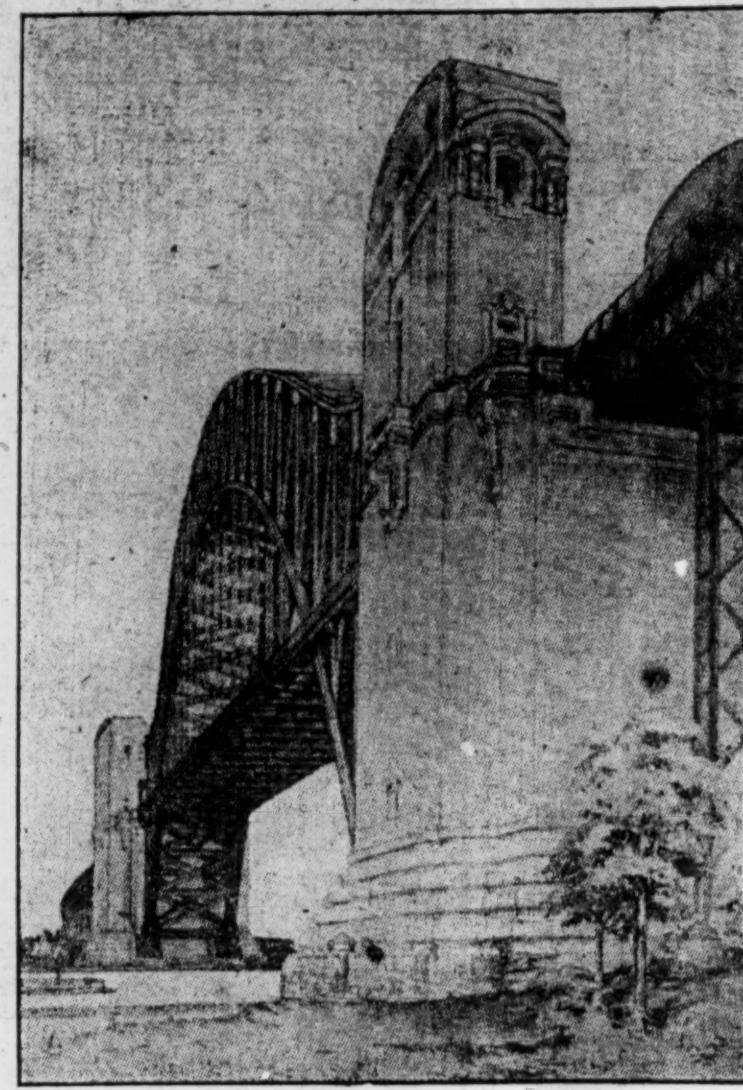
READING MILLS DAMAGE \$20,000

Celluloid and other materials used at the plant of the Sanford Mills, manufacturers of artificial leather, in Reading, exploded Tuesday afternoon. The loss will reach \$20,000.

CURTIS GUILD FOR COMMISSIONER

Former Governor Curtis Guild is said to be Governor Foss' choice to head the commission which is to have charge of constructing the extensions to the State House authorized by the last Legislature.

BRIDGE OVER HELL GATE IS GRADUALLY TAKING FORM



How new railroad connecting link in New York will look

NEW YORK—Work on the New York Connecting railroad, the \$30,000,000 four-track freight and passenger line that is to connect the New Haven railroad system with the Pennsylvania road by means of viaduct and bridge across Hell Gate, has advanced so far that a fair idea of what the finished construction will look like may now be gained. The bridge will be 15,840 feet long and the road 10 miles in length.

Seventeen of the 32 concrete piers and abutments that are to support the structure in the Bronx have been completed. They range in height from 30 to 50 feet. About 900 feet of the retaining wall of that part of the viaduct which connects the road with the New Haven tracks at One Hundred and Forty-second street will be completed within two years, the engineers say. The concrete workers are also busy on Randall's and Wards island. Over the whole line 1000 men are at work.

The entire work will require about 90,000 tons of steel and 450,000 cubic yards of concrete reinforced with about 5000 tons of steel rods. Gustav Lindenthal is the chief engineer. The work will be completed within four years.

When this bridge is completed through trains will be run from Boston to Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Washington and Florida. In his testimony before Interstate Commissioner Prouty recently former President Mellon of the New Haven said that he was figuring on 40 trains a day running over the bridge into the Pennsylvania station.

The great arch bridge over Hell Gate is called the greatest steel arch bridge in the world.

The towers which are to carry this enormous weight of steel will be of concrete and will rise 250 feet in the air. They will be 140x104 feet at base and 100x75 above the base. The foundation of the Long Island tower has just been completed. It was necessary to go down only 25 feet to get bedrock on that side of Hell Gate. It will be many months, however, before even the foundation of the tower on the Wards island side is done for the reason that it must go down 150 feet to secure bedrock and the work must be done by caissons. At the present time caissons are being sunk for this tower in the same manner as they were sunk for the towers of the great bridges farther down the East river.

GOVERNOR VETOES NEW YORK CANAL BRIDGE MEASURE

ALBANY—Governor Sulzer has vetoed the bill providing for the purchase of toll bridges over the barge canal. This bill was formerly recommended by him for passage. There are several of these in the Mohawk valley, and the state is dependent in the courts on actions to recover damages through the building of the canal. When the bill was introduced in the Assembly the court actions were put over until last Saturday, for the passage and approval of the act would have annulled the court proceedings. The Governor having failed to act during the suspended court proceedings, they were suspended.

The canal department urged the passage of the act, contending that its failure would result in the state having to build new bridges for the owners, who would continue to collect tolls. The department contemplated the erection of free bridges where they were necessary.

EDUCATOR TAKES LOOK AT SCHOOLS

C. H. Garwood, acting superintendent of schools of Pittsburgh, Pa., was in town yesterday for a few hours to inquire into some phases of Boston school work. He returned early last evening to New York. Mr. Garwood has been sent on a tour of this kind to a group of cities.

It is understood this is with the intention of appointing him superintendent of the Pittsburgh schools in the near future. It is said that Pittsburgh has had all it wants of outside talent and will be quite content with the promotion of one of its own men.

ORGANIST SPEAKS ON HYMN-MAKERS

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—Talking on the music of the Moravian church before the National Association of Organists Tuesday, Dr. William A. Wolf of Lancaster, Pa., extolled the songs of German hymnology for their lofty religious sentiment and deprecated tendencies to triviality in modern hymns.

NEW DEPOT FOR PORT HURON
PORT HURON, Mich.—The state railroad commission has decided that the Pere Marquette railroad will have to construct a new depot in Port Huron.

MONITORIALS BY NIXON WATERMAN

ON WHEELS
"Oh, who will walk a mile with me
Along life's sunny way?"
The poet asks. Ah, can't he see
He's out of date today?
Folks go about on foot no more
In traveling so far;
They have to take a "taxi" or
Perhaps a trolley car.
~~~

Persons who insist on having cold storage eggs can now buy them in Massachusetts with the assurance that they are getting that for which they are paying, since the new law now in force says that all such shall be so labeled.

**ALWAYS WANTED**  
Customer—Is there much of a demand for fresh eggs?

Dealer—Yes; it amounts to more than a demand; it is a real scramble.

It sounds somewhat paradoxical, yet it may be said that the brilliant manner in which many cities are now illuminating their main thoroughfares and parks tends toward making the night the most beautiful part of the day.

From the broad middle West comes the report that the pork crop of the present year is 25 per cent short; which means that there will be no sparing to spare this winter.

In cities where women vote on municipal affairs, the lowering of the car steps promises to be one of the first steps they will take.

### TEN-INCH GUNS TO BE FIRED AT FT. WARREN DUTY

Practise in firing the 10-inch guns was the schedule for today's work by the fourth and tenth companies of the first battalion of coast artillery, in service practise at Ft. Warren.

Satisfaction was expressed at the favorable results from yesterday's firing.

On account of favorable weather conditions and the range being comparatively clear of vessels, Captain McMillan, U. S. A., the corps' inspector-instructor, and Colonel Lombard decided to begin practise a day earlier than scheduled.

The ninth company, A. R. Crowell's, and the twelfth company, Capt. H. A. Skinner, from Taunton and Fall River, respectively, completed their work at the 12-inch gun.

The first trial shot fired by the twelfth company, shortly after 3 o'clock, was followed quickly by a second shot, completing the trial shots. Immediately following the firing of the twelfth the ninth company took the gun, and with comparative little delay ran off its string.

Results of the test will be determined later when they have been figured up.

### PARCEL TARIFFS ARE CRITICIZED

WASHINGTON — Postmaster-General Burleson's plan for extending the parcel post and lowering rates was criticized in the House Tuesday by Representative Kindel of Colorado, one of the two congressmen called in by Mr. Burleson as consultants in his revision plan.

The new rates in the first and second zones are too low, Mr. Kindel said, in comparison with the rates for the other zones.

He criticized the fact that packages can be reshipped four times under the short zone rates, at a cost much less than the long distance charges. The through rate on 100 pounds from Chattanooga to Washington, he said, would be \$1.22, while if the packages were reshipped four times the rates would amount to only 96 cents.

### PROF. SAUVEUR RECEIVES MEDAL

PHILADELPHIA—Awarded the Elliott Cresson gold medal, Professor Albert Sauveur of Harvard University has the highest honor in the power of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia to give.

The bestowal of the medal, announced Tuesday, is a recognition of Prof. Sauveur's work in metallurgy and in applying his knowledge to the advancement of the iron and steel industry.

Professor Sauveur has taught metallurgy at Harvard since 1890.

### ASTOR ACCEPTS WAYLAND CALL

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Rev. Daniel Branigan, formerly pastor of the Second Parish Unitarian Church of East Lexington, but now head of the Unitarian church in Peterboro, N. H., has resigned his pastorate there to accept a call to the Unitarian church in Wayland, Mass.

Incidental to the performance of last evening the thought came that it is refreshing in these days when poetry and the drama are generally looked upon as the handmaids of the ebb and flow upon the surface of life that there is a large body of persons ready to support a drama that rests upon the great fundamentals of life—a drama that is not a mere idea selected from life, nor a yoke-servant of some superficial happening, but a revelation of the universal, lasting elements in human nature.

**CHARLES P. NASH PASSES AWAY**

WHITMAN, Mass.—Charles P. Nash, a former commandant of the soldiers' home at Chelsea and past commander of the Massachusetts department of the G. A. R., has passed away at his home here.

**NEW DEPOT FOR PORT HURON**

PORT HURON, Mich.—The state railroad commission has decided that the Pere Marquette railroad will have to construct a new depot in Port Huron.

## GOV. FOSS HOPES IN ANTI-LABOR PLANK TO WIN

Says Industrial Troubles Have Caused Reaction of Public Sentiment and That Leader to Take Stand Is Wanted

### CALLS STRIKE ASSET

Governor Foss' claims of Republican support if he becomes a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination appear to be the chief subject of discussion at the various political headquarters today. It is admitted that the Governor has received offers of support from Republicans in many sections of the state but the politicians believe that this support as it has manifested itself so far is not general.

The Governor says numerous manufacturers and brokers have called him by telephone or written him, saying that they approve his stand against demands of organized labor, and will give him their support as a Republican candidate or as an independent. Mr. Foss says that continuous labor troubles have caused a reaction of sentiment, and that today the public generally is looking for a political leader who will take a stand against labor agitators. He believes that his refusal to yield to a demand of his employees for a general 20 per cent. increase has the approval of business men generally, and will prove an asset to him in the coming campaign.

Another issue on which the Governor says he counts for support is his reciprocity plan which he has advocated for 11 years. It is understood that among the Republicans who have recently pledged their support to Mr. Foss if he enters the Republican primaries are James M. W. Hall, lumber merchant, formerly mayor of Cambridge, and Andrew G. Webster of Boston, lumber merchant, both of whom were backers of the Governor in his reciprocity campaign years ago while still a member of the Republican party.

### L. I. FORTS HOLD ATTACKING FLEET AT SAFE DISTANCE

NEW LONDON, Conn.—After extended attacks throughout the day by Rear-Admiral Badger's fleet the soldiers at Forts Wright, Michie and Terry rested Tuesday night, momentarily expecting another attempt to silence the batteries that appear to be impregnable.

It is planned to have the fleet make a dash past the forts tomorrow or Friday, and gain an entrance into Long Island sound. This will probably be one of the most spectacular "battles" of the week.

### SEVENTY FROSTS MEET IN REUNION

A reunion of the Frost Family Association of America was held yesterday at Salem Willows when 70 members met at the annual meeting. The association voted to erect a suitable memorial to Edmund Frost, the first of the name to settle in America.

The chief guest of the meeting was Norman S. Frost of Petaluma, Cal., the historian of the association.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Josiah Frederick Frost of Belmont; recording secretary, John E. Frost of Newtonville; recording secretary, Mrs. G. Howard Frost of West Newton; historian, Norman S. Frost of Petaluma, Cal.

### OLEO TAX SUITS WILL BE STARTED

WASHINGTON—The government will start suits soon to recover \$800,000 in federal oleomargarine taxes against the G. H. Hammond Company, the Friedman Manufacturing Company, Moxley & Co., Armour & Co., all of Chicago, and several smaller concerns outside of that city.

The decision to institute the suits, which relate to sales prior to June, 1911, followed a conference between Commissioner Osborne and United States District Attorney Wilkerson of Chicago.

The federal grand jury at Chicago found the government has lost a large sum because the manufacturers paid only the tax for uncolored oleomargarine when their product was colored.

### STORE NEWS

Robert H. Heartz, manager of the welfare work and employees' lunch room of the Gilchrist Company, entertained 400 from the different departments of the store at supper on stock-taking night, when it was necessary for them to work.

Willis L. Bailey of the advertising department of the Jordan Marsh Company, is spending a week in Maine. He spent one week of his vacation early in the season at Atlantic City.

Miss Jennie O'Callahan and Miss Charlotte Sweeney have resigned their positions with the William Filene's Sons Company. They have been with the firm for several years and worked through the various positions until they became assistant buyers of ready-to-wear lines.

Among the buyers who are in New York are James Smith of C. F. Hovey & Co., I. Solomon of the R. H. White Company, and A. C. Smith of the William Filene's Sons Company.

**CLARK'S 10TH ANNUAL ORIENT CRUISE**

Per Special Charter S. S. Rotterdam

24,170 TONS

64 Days, including all expenses, shore trips, etc.

\$400 up to \$2000 according to location, state,

and port of entry.

Arrives in Boston, Aug. 20, 1913.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1913.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1913.

Baltimore, Aug. 20, 1913.

Charleston, Aug. 20, 1913.

New Orleans, Aug. 20, 1913.

Mobile, Aug. 20, 1913.

Nashville, Aug. 20, 1913.

# Hampden Road Viewed With Favor

**Merchants Expect New Road to Put New England Into Closer Touch With North, West and South—Make Ports Available**

## IS BUSINESS STIMULUS

**M**ANY merchants, business men and commercial interests throughout Greater Boston as well as railroad experts are viewing with approval the proposed temporary leasing of the Hampden railroad to the Boston & Maine pending the hearing on the lease set for September.

It is claimed this new \$4,000,000 road

1.23 per cent, extending from Wood pond, in Ludlow, to the cut through Minechog mountain, a distance of only 1½ miles. The feature of the line, viewed from the standpoint of operation, is the long tangent or straight line of track extending from the north bank of the Chicopee river to Minechog mountain. This is a distance of 5½ miles, making it the longest tangent in the state and, probably in this portion of the country. How the above features are related to fast, safe and economic operation need not be explained to one conversant with railroad operation and finance, for they are the essentials, the conditions which all companies strive to secure in building a new line—low grades, few curves and all curves of low curva-

the operation of the new line will give to western Massachusetts. The line will be a fast freight line and one that can care for a large tonnage. Being the base of the railroad triangle, it saves a haul of 25 miles on all freight shipped from the north, south or west over the Massachusetts Central to points east of Bondsville, and most of the shipping points are on that portion of the road. Although the Boston & Albany is far removed from capacity operation, there are limits to the business one line can handle and a new line to Boston is of great advantage. In the last few years more and more freight from the south has been sent up to Northampton and then over the Massachusetts Central to Boston and the business of the Massachusetts Central has increased greatly.

Haven has rate and traffic agreements with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Erie and the Lehigh Valley railroads. These three lines have like stations and all four lines have connections with the Poughkeepsie Bridge line of the Central New England at Campbell Hall or Maybrook. From there the Central New England connects with the Canal road—a part of the New Haven system—at Simsbury, Ct., and with the main line of the New Haven at Hartford. The Canal road runs north from Simsbury, passing through Westfield, Holyoke and Northampton. The main line of the New Haven connects with the Hampden at Springfield.

"What is the solution? It is to send the business from the lake ports down to Maybrook over any one of the four feed lines and from there take it over the Central New England to Hartford, then north to Springfield and over the Hampden and Massachusetts Central to the port of Boston. As an alternative or addition is the plan to send the business over the Canal road to Westfield or some nearby point, and when the question of a river front at Springfield is settled, to cross the Connecticut river and tap the Hampden railroad direct."

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The Peoria from Key West to Tortugas and Havana.

The Wheeling from Puerto Mexico to Campeche and Progreso.

The South Dakota from San Francisco to Guaymas.

The Michigan arrived at Veracruz.

The El Cano arrived at Chinkiang.

The Wyoming, Arkansas, Utah, North Dakota, Delaware, New Jersey, Georgia, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Ohio, Idaho, Kansas, Patapsco, Sonoma, Ontario and San Francisco from Newport to sea for maneuvers.

Notes

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STRATFORD, Ont.—Electric lines to Grand Bend, one from London and one from Stratford, are announced here as projects, by C. T. McAllister of Chicago.

The Exeter park at Grand Bend has been acquired by American investors, who plan to improve the resort.

Radial lines east and north from Stratford are under construction by Mr. McAllister's firm.



Rock cut in Belchertown on Hampden road, looking east through big cut, showing some of the difficult tasks still to be completed

offers great business possibilities in giving a second line to connect with western communities that affords faster operation than the Boston & Albany.

The function of the Hampden railroad is said not to be that of a line connecting Springfield and Bondsville, but rather a line from Springfield and connecting points, north, west and south to Boston. The significant importance of the line is affirmed to lie in its connection with the Massachusetts central division of the Boston & Maine about a mile east of Bondsville.

### The Short Line

From there the Massachusetts Central runs to Boston and the distance from Springfield to Boston over the Boston & Albany is shortened two miles by going over the Hampden and Massachusetts central lines. The Hampden line branches off the Boston & Albany railroad at the point of switch of the Athol branch, about two miles east of Springfield. From there it runs north to the Chicopee river, crosses the river valley at Birehem Bend, turns and continues easterly in a straight line, passing through the portion of Ludlow known as Little Canada.

Continuing it passes through the southern end of Minechog mountain and, turning to the left, runs northeasterly through the southern edge of Belchertown into the township of Palmer. Here it passes over the Athol branch of the Boston & Albany railroad, the Central Vermont railroad and the Swift river and, continuing through the township of Palmer, passes under the Central Massachusetts railroad and connects with that line one mile east of Bondsville at a point located in the bottom of the loop formed by the Massachusetts Central by running southeast to this point from Belchertown and then running northeast to Barre.

Describing this railroad in the "Western New England Magazine," William P. Jennings says: "The geographical relation of the Massachusetts Central railroad and the Hampden railroad and the strategic location of the latter road can be grasped most easily without the aid of a map by conceiving the Hampden railroad to be the base of a right-angle triangle, the hypotenuse of which is formed by the general northwesterly direction of the Massachusetts Central from Bondsville to Northampton, and whose altitude is the main line of the Boston & Maine railroad from Springfield to Northampton, over which Massachusetts Central trains from Springfield now use to travel.

The length of the sides of this triangle is base, 15 miles; altitude, 18 miles; hypotenuse, 24 miles. The hauling distance, the base of this triangle is 17½ miles from Springfield to Northampton, over which the New England railroad and the Hampden railroad are being built. The location planned for the end of the Massachusetts Central years ago. At that time, however, the Boston & Albany competitive line was sufficiently advanced to prevent the building of this and the line had to be swung easterly to Northampton and the connection made by running the main line of the Boston &

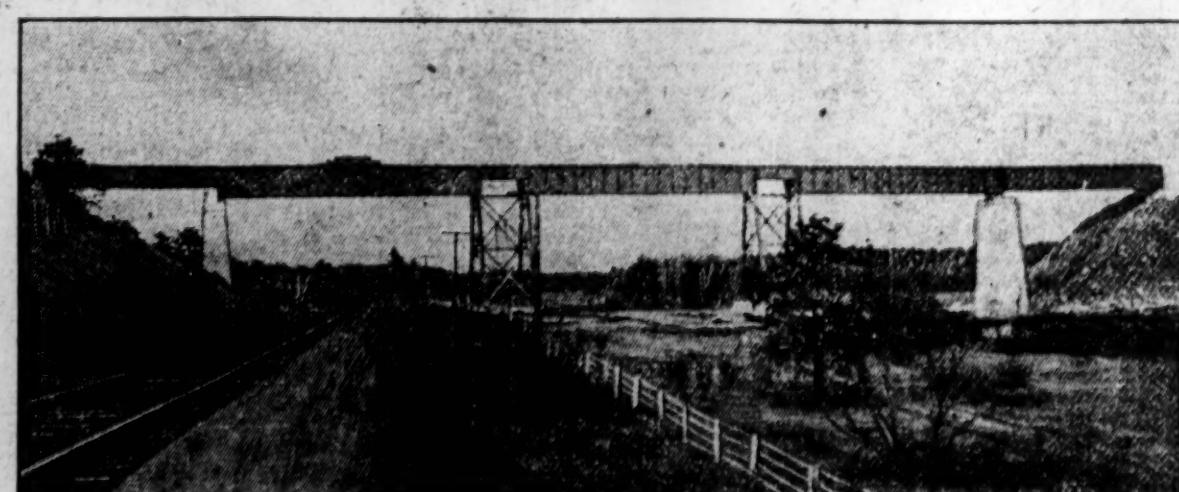
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### Survey

ing two terminal curves, there are four curves, and the maximum of these is 4 degrees—a low speed and safety in operation in England, where the accepted limit is 8 degrees.

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Scene on Hampden road at what is known as the Swift river and Central Vermont railroad viaduct, showing some of the difficult construction on completed part of road

It Is Claimed Road's Unusually Straight Survey Will Admit of High Speed and Solve the Tunnel Question and Transfers

## A HELP TO RESORTS

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FOR MONITOR READERS WHO TRAVEL

# Leading Hotels, Resorts, Restaurants

WESTERN

WESTERN

**Hotel La Salle**  
Chicago's  
Finest Hotel

WHETHER you come to Chicago on pleasure or on business, you will find Hotel La Salle the ideal place to stay. It's easiest to reach—and closest to every place you want to go. Theatres, public buildings, shopping streets and business districts lie at its very door.

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Chicago  
ERNEST J. STEVENS  
OWNER & MANAGER

IN THE CENTER OF EVERY THING

**The Imperial**  
Seventh: between Washington and Stark  
PORTLAND, OREGON  
Every Luxury and Comfort  
Complete Equipment  
Correct Service  
PHIL METSCHAN, JR.  
Manager

**Merchants Hotel**  
St. Paul, Minn.  
EUROPEAN PLAN  
Monitor Readers will receive every attention  
RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY  
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY  
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES  
GEO. R. KIBBE - Manager

**THE SHELBURNE**  
NORTH BEACH

Modern improvements, beautiful dining room. Now one of the largest hotels on North Beach; with large airy and sunny rooms. We raise our own poultry. Reasonable rates, and special rates by the week for families. Make reservations by mail or telephone. Address: Shelburne Station, San Francisco.

Buy tickets to Shelburne Station—Trains stop right at door.

ADDRESS: SEAVIEW, WASH. T. J. HOARE, PROP.

The Chesterbury

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RESIDENTIAL HOTEL AND APARTMENTS  
Located on the Hillside Residential District in the midst of Portland's exclusive residential area.

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One block from Depot, Morrison street car. Special attention to tourists. Phone Marshall 784

MISS E. M. BOWE, Proprietress.

SHIRLEY HOTEL

SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET

DENVER, COLORADO

DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL, 300 ROOMS, ALL UP-TO-DATE  
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens, Artisan Water. Popular Prices  
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager

HOTEL KUPPER  
KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Conveniently located in Shopping District  
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE  
ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING  
ALONE

EUROPEAN PLAN—\$1.00 TO \$3.00 PER DAY

Opposite the British Museum

THACKERY HOTEL

GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON

This large and well-appointed Hotel has a large light throughout, lounge and spacious dining, drawing, writing and reading rooms. Bedding, attendance and Table d'Hôte.

Breakfast, Single, from \$1.50 to \$3

YOUR VACATION SPOT

Swimming, dancing, parties and social enjoyment.

Shade and shade overlooking lake and park.

Delightful, cool, quiet rooms.

Spacious, well-arranged, elegantly appointed. American or European plan.

Ten minutes ride from theater and shopping centers.

Write for rates and booklet.

Manager

CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL

51st BLVD. ON THE LAKE SHORE, CHICAGO

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL  
CHATEAU DE SOISY  
NEAR PARIS

French Protestant family takes pensionnaires; historic chateau, 12-acre park. Ask for views. French lessons given if desired.

M. WILLIAMSON DE VISME

SOISY-SOUS-ETOILES

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Hotel Standish

Seattle, Wash.

formerly the Butler Annex, Fourth Avenue and Marion Street. Very central. All entertainment and convenience. European plan. Room, \$1.00 per day up.

CHARLES A. CUSHING, Mgr.

Windsor Cafe

78 Huntington Avenue, Boston

Cuisine Unsurpassed

Music Evenings and Sunday P. M.

The Coolest and Most Attractive Restaurant in the City

F. W. BERGMAN, Manager in Chief Hotels, Grand Trunk Railway System.

LOUR LODGE

Digby, Nova Scotia

Those who seek an ideal summer resort will be charmed by the cool and peculiarly delightful climate of Digby, and the comfort of a select family hotel patronized exclusively by Monitor Readers.

For interesting booklet write

AUBREY BROWN, Manager.

The Irvington Cafe

ON IRVINGTON STREET

Near Huntington Avenue Station

Superior Cooking in French, American and Italian Style

Management Navarre Cafe. H. C. DEMETER

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NEW ENGLAND

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## Beautiful Edgewood Inn Greenwich, Conn.

New York's Ideal Suburban Hotel  
For those whose business makes commuting or week-end visits imperative Edgewood offers the most comfortable solution. Only forty-five minutes from the city, with all the attractions of the country.

FINELY APPOINTED BACHELOR QUARTERS AT ATTRACTIVE RATES

A LA CARTE RESTAURANT IN CLUBHOUSE

GOLF. TENNIS. ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS

Management under personal direction of Mr. Alfred S. Amer, for many years connected with the management of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

THE ALFRED S. AMER CO. OWNERS AND PROPRIETORS

Also, THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, OCEAN CITY,

"Finest All Year Hotel in the South."



## Hotel Westminster

On Beautiful Copley Square, Boston  
A first-class hotel with moderate rates  
One minute from Back Bay and Huntington Av. Stations  
250 rooms, each with use of bath or private bath  
RATES \$1.50 up European Plan

## The Hotel Hemenway

Corner Westland Avenue and Hemenway Street

Opposite the Gateway to and Overlooking the Fenway

Within three minutes' walk of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues and Symphony Hall.

The Hotel where ladies traveling alone receive absolute protection.

Tel. Back Bay 3180.

## The Ideal Resort Hotel



## Hotel Preston

AND COTTAGES

BEACH BLUFF, MASS.

J. A. SHERARD, Prop.

Also Proprietor Gedney Farm Hotel, White Plains, N. Y.  
The Preston is right on the ocean; has accommodations for men and caters to a discriminating patronage who demand the best in cuisine, service and modern methods of hotel operation. It also includes the spacious dining room, provided with tables seating two, four or more.

Music by an orchestra composed of Boston Symphony Soloists.

Illustrated booklet on request.



## Passaconaway Inn

Directly on the ocean; Every charm of cool, picturesque summer resort. Fishing, Tennis, Boating, Swimming, Tea Garden, Excellent Orchestra, Wonderful Ocean and Sunset Views. Miles of granite pines.

W. H. TORREY, Mgr.

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Open for guests July 1 to Sept. 15. Location high and airy. Tennis, croquet, bowling, billiards, golf, swimming, etc. Many rooms with running water, some with private baths. Half-hour from South Station. Specialty fine table. For booklet and address, M. R. READE, Room 619, 53 State Street, Boston.

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## The MASCONOMO

AND COTTAGES

Manchester-by-the-Sea

On North Shore of Massachusetts Bay

12 acres of beautiful grounds adjoining the famous singing beach.

Rooms single and en suite with bath.

Management of THE ARTHUR L. RACE CO., Brandon Hall, Brookline, Mass.

For general particulars apply to Manager, GARRISON HALL, Garrison St., opposite Mechanic Building.

THE ELLINGWOOD

(Formerly Revere House)

Corner Revere Street and Boulevard

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leave them pleasant memories." There came into the library one day this winter a man who made himself at home for an hour or two, and on leaving said a word of thanks, adding, "I had good times in a public library as a boy, and now that I'm traveling always to strange places I usually hunt up the library and spend an off hour there."

Send your children to the library, and we will do our best to help them store up happy and useful and innocent memories, and to cultivate a habit of reading with which to employ safely the idle hour.

The children's shelf this week holds three interesting new books, the stories of cotton, of lumber and of gold and silver. "The Life of Grant" is for both boys and girls, and so is "The Boys Cuchulain," which tells the old legends and hero stories of Ireland. "Old Time Hawaiians" and "Pueblo Indian Folk Stories" are quaint and entertaining.

And there are many new books on the growing-up's new book shelf, a list of which you will find on the library door.

To show that book lists may be made the subject of interesting articles, the Occurrent prints several extracts from Indiana newspapers in which such articles have appeared. Librarians who have not learned yet how to use the local papers as an advertising medium for the library will find many useful hints in these extracts. Two of them, together with the Occurrent's comments, follow:

Every week there comes from an Elwood paper a clipping of more than ordinary interest. The articles are always about 300 words in length and nearly always end with a few book titles, but no two of them ever begin in the same way.

Even the commonplace heading "Library Talk" is not sufficient to stop one's curiosity, for the articles are actually interesting.

About 50 years ago a woman, educated, refined, of good social standing, undertook to interest other women in the fact that when they married, any money or property they owned passed at once out of their control and into absolute possession of their husbands, to be used as the husband saw fit.

This pioneer went from house to house trying to get women's signatures to a petition to the Legislature for a new married women's property act.

In the newspapers of the state, by the people she talked to, she was ridiculed and reviled as a creature unbalanced, immodest, unwomanly; doors were closed in her face and sermons were preached against her as a menace to the home and therefore to the race.

Last week in Indianapolis a large crowd of women and men from all over the state gathered to discuss (and not a word in the press against their respectability or sanity) women's rights to all the opportunities and privileges of men, and the means of attaining them. So far we have traveled in 50 years.

In the introduction to her life of Susan B. Anthony, Miss Harper says, "The transition of the young Quaker girl into reformer, orator, statesman, is no more wonderful than the change in the status of woman, affected so largely through her exertions. At the beginning she was a chattel in the eyes of the law, an utter dependent on man, a subordinate in the church, an absolute nonentity in politics.

Today American women are envied by those of other nations, and stand comparatively free individuals, with the exception of political disabilities."

Other books on the new book shelf are Hermann's "Eucken and Belsen: Their Significance for Christian Thought"; Trevelyan's "Garibaldi and the Making of Italy"; Robertson's "Famous Italian Pictures"; Muenscher's "Vocation and Learning"; Wells' "Nonsense Anthology," and some new fiction.

And some new books for the children, too.

The paragraph above is typical. In order to introduce to the public the books on Mexico and South America the librarian at Elwood began with a statement by the Governor of Michigan on reciprocity, and for the purpose of making parents take an interest in their children's reading, she has written the following:

"Give, O give to the heart of a child,

Laughter, dream-times and sun;

With gentle rains and breezes mild,

And fun, O mothers, fun.

Bleak days will come when hearts are grown;

Dark days, with nights too long.

O give, O give to the bud unblown.

Laughter and dreams and song."

"If I leave my child nothing else," says Elizabeth in her German garden, "I will

grow."

Washington Herald.

"Handy conveniences

She—Let me drink in the beauty of this starry night!

He—All right; there's both the Great and the Little Dipper.—Baltimore American.

"Disappointing news

Pastor—I hear we got a diamond pin in the collection plate this mornin', sah.

Reuben Robbins—They play golf.

F. F.—What is that?

R. R.—S near's I kin figger it's solitaire shiny.—Burlington Free Press.

"Extremely modest

"Rather a modest, retiring fellow in a crowd, isn't he?"

"Yep. Pretty modest. Reminds me a whole lot of a governor on a state occasion surrounded by his staff of colonels in uniform."—St. Louis Republic.

"Label room insufficient

"I ought to have taken a bigger trunk on my trip abroad."

"Wouldn't your trunk hold enough clothes?"

"Yes; but it wouldn't accommodate half the labels I might have gotten."

Elizabeth in her German garden, "I will

grow."

Washington Herald.

"Garden of lilies

How did your wife's garden turn out?"

"Much better than she expected. Seems her onion bed produced lilies of the valley."—Pittsburgh Post.

"Handy conveniences

She—Let me drink in the beauty of this starry night!

He—All right; there's both the Great and the Little Dipper.—Baltimore American.

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## JEREMIAS VAN RENSSLAER, WRITER

Modestly Presided Over the Destinies of His Borough and Gave to Posterity a Diary of Events Under the Pen Name of "Mercury"

LATE in the history of New Netherland Governor Stuyvesant saw that the principle of popular representation must be recognized in ruling people of Dutch descent and affiliations.

Reluctantly then he yielded to the province that for which its citizens, especially those of New Amsterdam, had long and bravely contended, carrying forward in America the struggle for political and religious freedom that had fused the seven Protestant Belgian provinces into a strong nation.

In consequence of this persuasion tardily entertained, a convention was called, to consist of two delegates from each town of the province and to meet at New Amsterdam in April, 1664. Twelve towns responded, and the assembly convened in the city hall.

## Made Chairman

The question arising as to which town was entitled to the speakership, there was some contest between New Amsterdam as the metropolis and the residence of the governor, and Rensselaerswyck as the oldest colony. The vote was in favor of the latter, and Jeremias Van Rensselaer, director of Rensselaerswyck took the chair.

Jeremias Van Rensselaer was the son of Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, the patroon, and had succeeded his brother Jan Baptist as director of the colony. He had been one of the two agents who the year before had represented the community in the presentation to the States-General of a remonstrance against the misrule of the West India Company.

The first act of the assembly, which he was now called to direct, was to draw up a memorial demanding means of protection from the hostile Indians around the outlying provinces, and from the New Englanders, who were threatening and encroaching upon their boundaries on all sides, following up the "crowding on" policy advised from England.

Another memorial was addressed to the Holland government by the burgomasters and schepens of the city. To cover the immediate necessity a provisional arrangement was made by agents from the English towns meeting with the delegates from New Amsterdam, by which all matters of boundaries were to rest as they were, peacefully, for a year's time.

## England's Hand

Had the people been allowed their voice 20 years earlier the history of New Netherland would not have been so brief, but the shadow of English royalty was already upon the land, and the convention adjourned without means of perpetuating itself as an institution.

It did enough, however, to prove that there was no better material anywhere for self-government, no clearer idea of how the affairs of a republic should be administered than right there in the province soon to pass out of the hands of the greedy monopoly that had trammeled it from its birth, and the upright but autocratic Governor too late awakened to its needs.

Jeremias Van Rensselaer directed the affairs of Rensselaerswyck for 16 years. During his term of office, the long friction between the patroonship and the provincial government was brought to an end, under an agreement on the part of the patroonship to pay a stated annual tribute and to submit its laws for confirmation.

He was a man of gifts and character, whose influence for good among the Indians was powerful.

When, after an interval of Dutch rule, during which the province bore the name of New Orange, it passed irrevocably, by

treaty, into the possession of England, he became a British subject and was confirmed in his directorship by the new government; in a subordinated position, however, that entirely did away with any possibility of a family sovereignty.

## His Fairness

Afterward, when it became necessary to have a patent, and to change the estate into a manor, Van Rensselaer was urged to take out the patent in his own name, being qualified to do this on account of his British citizenship. He refused, on the ground that he was only co-heir with his brothers and sisters and would not defraud them.

The correspondence of Jeremias Van Rensselaer is said to be of notable historical value, and will doubtless be printed sometime for more general use. Meanwhile his journal written under the pen name of "New Netherland Mercury," constitutes his claim to be classed among the writers of New Netherland. It is a connected narrative of events in the province during the years 1656 to

1674. Unfortunately the journal is not accessible for quotation.

Van Rensselaer married Maria, daughter of Olaf Stevens Van Cortlandt, thus joining two names that have since been frequently united. They had five children. The eldest was Kiliaen named after the first patron, and he was the first lord of the manor. Claverack manor, which had been acquired by purchase Kiliaen gave to his brother Hendrick, and these two were the progenitors of the numerous Van Rensselaers of America.

An interesting oil portrait of Jeremias Van Rensselaer, as he looked when he presided over the convention at New Amsterdam is extant. It shows a tall, slender form, sweet face with regular features, and delicately modeled hands. He is handsomely dressed in a long coat ornamented with loops and buttons, worn over a broad waistcoat with lawn ruffles and neckband, and wears an elaborately curled and powdered wig.

A stately gentleman in outward aspect with a worthy record of character and accomplishment, he worthily closes the long list of New Netherland writers. The Registrar, Box 176, Forest Glen, Md.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—Not only the people of Ft. Erie and Buffalo, but of the entire Niagara frontier are to be congratulated at the expressions of a sincere friendship between the Dominion and the United States given voice in a peace day celebration. It was a spontaneous outburst of appreciation of the fact that for 100 years the people of Canada and their brothers on this side of the international line have lived in a spirit of neighborliness and that there is a propitious outlook for the continuation of a friendship which has stood unshaken the vicissitudes of a century. Even Dame Nature smiled with approval. No fairer day could have been selected for the auspicious event. Canada's former minister of labor spoke truly when he declared that the occasion was historic, initiating as it did a series of expressive jubilations of similar character which have been arranged to commemorate 100 years of perfect understanding between the two greatest nations of the earth.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Some time ago the head of the federal bureau of education told us that we were greatly mistaken as a people if we indulged the fancy that our elementary educational system was efficient and satisfactory. Now the same bureau issues a vigorous defense of that system against the complaints and charges of some of the champions of the "three R's," who say or imply that today less attention is paid in the public schools to fundamentals and essentials, because of the number of fads and frills in the modern curriculum than was paid formerly.

The bureau categorically states that such charges are wholly devoid of foundation and that there is no golden three R's age behind us. The fundamentals are better taught today than ever before, and the newer studies are all practical, important and semi-vocational. We recall various articles and addresses in which it was shown by analyzing old examination papers and similar documents that the teaching of the essentials is better today than it was in the past. The golden age, doubtless, is merely a dream. But it assuredly does not follow that the three R's are properly taught now, and that no further improvement as to

them is desirable, necessary or possible. The fact is, too many school graduates are very poor writers, poor spellers, poor readers and poor arithmeticians. Business men know this from sad experience. Golden age or dark age, the past is past. What we need and should have is better grounding in essentials here and now.

TORONTO GLOBE—If the conservation commission declares, as foreshadowed, in favor of keeping under government control the Long Sault of the St. Lawrence river there are other rapids of that name—Parliament should act on the recommendation. There are three distinguishable interests in this gigantic torrent: navigation, hydro-electric energy and esthetic recreation. If these are found mutually incompatible the government of the Dominion should take the responsibility of deciding which of the three is the most important from the public point of view, and if the scenic value of the Long Sault is to be sacrificed it does not follow that the navigation of the St. Lawrence should be controlled by a private corporation with a power franchise. There is no reason to assume that the utilization of the hydro-electric energy capable of being developed at the Long Sault would necessarily make navigation less safe than it is at present; on the contrary, the facilities for vessels passing from one level of the river to the other might be greatly improved by the very process of harnessing the water power to practical uses. It is all a question of engineering skill and the investment of capital. The one indispensable condition is that the Long Sault canal must remain part of the St. Lawrence system of canals, and that is best secured by leaving it in the hands of the Dominion government. Any hydro-electric energy that may through the betterment of the navigation system be incidentally made available can be turned to public profit as energy similarly developed has been or may be utilized on the Welland canal.

CITY VOTES FOR WATER PLANT OLYMPIA, Wash.—By a vote of 1036 to 447, Olympia voted bonds for \$150,000 to establish a municipal water plant, bringing a new supply from Summit lake,

Three R's Discussed

that we were greatly mistaken as a people if we indulged the fancy that our elementary educational system was efficient and satisfactory. Now the same bureau issues a vigorous defense of that system against the complaints and charges of some of the champions of the "three R's," who say or imply that today less attention is paid in the public schools to fundamentals and essentials, because of the number of fads and frills in the modern curriculum than was paid formerly.

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TAILOR SUITS from \$30 up; ladies' and  
men's high grade suits, \$40 up; guar-  
anteed. MAX T. VOLLMANN, 1407  
Belmont av. Tel. GraceLand 1952.

TAILORING ARTISTICALLY DONE  
FRANK A. ROSEN, 310 W. Wabash Bldg.  
S. Dearborn Ave. Tel. Randolph 1001.

TAILORING—Suits and overcoats, \$30 to  
100. THE MOORE & HARRINGTON  
CO., 1216 East 63rd st.

TAILORS FOR MEN—Reasonable, Re-  
commendable. Reliable. MATSEN &  
& CO., 1824 Madison st. Phone West 1755.

OAK PARK, ILL.

DRY GOODS—AVENUE DRY GOODS  
STORE H. S. WEHR Prop. Oak Park  
ave. and Lake st. Tel. 745.

LADIES' EXCLUSIVE TAILORS  
E. B. DAVIS & CO.

Suits from \$35 to \$75. We guarantee  
our work.

Phone 459 Oak Park, 113 N. Oak Park av.

TEA ROOM—THE COPPER KETTLE  
Real home cooking. Tel. O. P. 1820  
Oak Park, Ill.

EVANSTON, ILL.

GROCERIES—MILKY SUGAR THE Re-  
liable. Personal service, fair  
quality of goods the best, prompt de-  
livery. 604 Davis st.

GIFT SHOP—ACKLEY, The American  
Candy, Lovell, Velvet and Tiny  
Rosie. By Mail. 50¢ to \$1.00. State  
color. 1617 Orrington ave.

HAND MADE JEWELRY and metal  
work. Designs and estimates submitted.  
THE TRE-O-PRO, 1570 Sherman ave.

KODAKS—YOU WILL BE SATISFIED by  
payment in full for expert develop-  
ment of films. Get our prints  
and Enlarging. CAMERA SHOP, 614  
Davis st., Evanston, Ill.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

CONTRACTING—FRED A. PALMER,  
builder and architect. Jobbing, painting and  
decorating. 3005 Hennepin and 2nd phones.

CORSETS—Hyacinth, Fans, Hand-  
kerchiefs, Hosiery, Fine Underwear,  
Shirt Waists, Blouses, Corsets, etc.  
A. L. VROOMAN, 204 Nicollet ave.

MILLNER—HARTMAN'S MILLINERY.  
Trimmed and untrimmed hats at one  
half price and less. 50-10th st.

PLUMBING—CALL S. B. HARVEY  
2005 Hennepin. Both Phones

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

MARTIN-BARNES DRY GOODS CO.  
515-520 Felix, Joseph, Mo.

Railroad Fares Rebated

DALLAS, TEXAS

CLEANING AND DYEING—McGUIRE  
CO., French Dry Cleaners. No further  
than the phone. South Ervay at Corinth

SUITS—All Fancy Summer. Woolen Suits  
up to \$25. Now \$15. DREYFUS & SON

MARKET—CENTRAL GROCERY CO.  
Fancy Groceries, Delicatessen. Phones.  
S.W. Main 6120, Auto. M 1154, 1510 Elm st.

RODGERS-MEYERS FURNITURE CO.  
Good Quality Home Furnishings  
Furniture, Bedsteads, etc. 2nd floor, prop. of  
every variety. Prices most moderate.

SCHUBERT PIANOS, Player Piano and  
Talking Machines. McCALLON PIANO  
CO., 915-118 Elkhorn.

TAILORS—MEN'S REAL TAILORING  
Pollar prices; suits \$25.00 and up.

H. MENCZER, 116 South Akard St.

PEORIA, ILL.

FURNITURE—High grade, solid mahog-  
any? Circassian walnut and celebrated  
Stickley furniture. BULACH MARSHALL  
& CO., 312 E. Jefferson. Tel. Phones 1704.

FOOD SHOW—HUGEN'S Complete  
line of men's, women's, boys' and chil-  
dren's footwear. 346 Fulton. Tel. 722.

GROCERIES P. C. BARTLETT CO.

First Class Groceries  
Pecoria, Ill.

HAIR SHOPS—MRS. K. L. GOODMAN  
Fine French Hair Goods  
Phones 1123 420 Main St.

MEAT, FISH, OYSTERS and POULTRY  
G. A. PITTSCH & SONS  
885 S. Madison Ave. Both Phones 293

## CENTRAL

URBANA, ILL.  
URBANA AND CHAMPAIGN LADIES  
will find only the best in Millinery and  
Ready Made Garments at THE  
AMSBARY STORES.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
CORSET SHOP, FREDERICKA PLUCK-  
HAN. Corsets, Hosiery, Lisle and Silk  
Underwear, Silk Petticoats. 407 Mil-  
waukee st., Milwaukee, Wis.

CHEERING MESSAGES, dainty cards for  
all occasions; Biblical pictures. Book and  
Art Exchange, Room 304, 81 E. Madison st.

CLEANERS AND DYER—Dry, cleaning;  
fancy gowns a specialty. J. A. WAIS,  
2821 Madison st. Phone Garfield 3184.

CLEANERS—Gowns, Gloves, Curtains  
and men's apparel. Wm. E.  
Black, 6330 Madison st. Tel. H. P. 178.

CORSETS—Corset Comfort, Economy,  
Style. Front and back lace. Perfect  
fittings. Brassieres and accessories.  
Repairs one year free. MME COR-  
RINE 428-430 Republic bldg., 209 S.  
State St., Chicago. Tel. Hart. 5551.

FURS—J. WAINWRIGHT  
Drexel Bird. Phone Drexel 1114.

GIFT STUDIO, 1028 Fine Arts bldg.—  
Hand made articles of special interest  
for wedding gifts. Tel. Harr. 6903.

GIFTS for wedding and graduation.  
Stationery, handwrought jewelry, met-  
alware, leather goods, etc. All  
handmade. KAIDE GIFT SHOP, 3945 Cot-  
tage Grove ave., next Drexel Bank.

GROCERY and delicatessen. "Gem"  
vegetables, smoked meats. N. N. Frudenfeld,  
4319 Indiana ave. Tel. Kenwood 3410.

WAREHOUSE—CUTLERY, TOOLS  
STEELERS—HARDWARE CO.,  
15 W. Van Buren st., near State

LADIES' TAILOR—H. B. FRIEDMAN  
687 Jackson st., near Juneau ave.,  
Milwaukee.

LADIES' HAIR—KNUESL'S HAIR SHOP  
1644 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HAIR GOODS. Manicuring, Hair Dressing

LINEAR—LADIES' HAIR SHOP  
1644 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HAIR HAIR—KNUESL'S HAIR SHOP  
1644 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

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HAIR HAIR—KNUESL'S HAIR SHOP

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TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; 26 OR MORE  
TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 14 LINES  
TO THE INCH.

## REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE  
Lots 10 Minutes from Nantasket Boat  
IN COHASSET

150 Building Lots in that part of Cohasset, which can be reached in 10 minutes by the Green Hill Car. The lots are known as the "Black Rock Estates," being close to the Black Rock House and Bathing Beach. The lots are located on Jerusalem Road, Black Rock Road, and Forest Ave. The best way to get there is to take the 1.20 boat at Rowes Wharf for Nantasket, then take the Green Hill car or our special car at 2.30 for the Black Rock Estates.

## Every Day This Week 3 P.M.

It is an opportunity you cannot afford to miss, whether you wish a home or an investment. Nantasket and Cohasset Shore property is scarce and the values are increasing.

Terms 20% at time of sale, balance quarterly  
60 State Street, Boston  
BONELLI-ADAMS CO. EDWARD H. BONELLI, Manager

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MALDEN Maurice Flynn, playground instructor at Coytmore Lea park, has resigned to take up the practise of law in Boston. James H. Taylor, boys' instructor at the Malden Y. M. C. A. has been elected to succeed Mr. Flynn. The playgrounds will continue in charge of the instructors until Aug. 13, and plans are now under way for holding an athletic meet on that date for the city championships at Cradock park.

Chairman Edward H. Evans of the Republican city committee is arranging the annual Republican outing of the fourth Middlesex senatorial district which will be held at Bass Point Aug. 24. Melrose and Everett Republicans will join with the Malden Republicans at this outing.

The city council has written to Congressman Roberts asking that the federal government present the nitre depot property to the city for park purposes and, if presented, it is probable that Malden will locate its proposed swimming pool at that location.

MEDFORD Mayor Charles S. Taylor has requested Charles H. Ewell, acting police chief, to instruct the policemen to permit no looting about the streets, and has asked the citizens to cooperate with the police in keeping the streets clean and orderly.

The poll books have been issued by the assessors for 1913. The book contains 192 pages with 7630 assessed polls, an increase of 355 over last year.

MELROSE Manet encampment, I. O. O. F., will entertain Rockland encampment of Rockland at its field day at Merrymount park Saturday.

Religious services are being held at the club house at Belgrave road and Huckleberry avenue, Squantum, Sunday afternoon.

REVERE The Progressive party town committee will meet this evening and every Wednesday evening hereafter.

MEDFORD The Coast Artillery corps band will give the next concert on the parkway Aug. 21.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Fully a day ahead of her schedule, the Leyland line steamer Median, Captain Thomas, arrived at her berth at East Boston today from Manchester, England.

With 5250 tons of coal, the British steamer Glenam, Captain Taylor, came up to her berth at Everett today from Louisburg, C. B., 24 hours late because of fog.

Bostonians sailing on the United Fruit Company's steamer Santa Marta for the tropics from New York today were: Mrs. P. P. Walker, James Dwyer, J. L. Dwyer, Mrs. P. A. Early, Miss Agnes Early and S. S. Wilkinson, Miss M. L. Johnson and Miss K. Bauer.

Steak cod sold at high prices at T wharf today, dealers asking 10 cents per pound for the fish. Other prices were normal. Arrivals: Str. Crest 78,400 tons, schooners Bellina P. Domingos 69,000, Josephine De Costa 33,200, Mary C. Santos 21,000, Delphine Cabral 25,500, Esther Gray 9000, Milicia Enos 6500 and Klondike 6000. The Crest also had 100 pounds soles, 14,000 scrod, 120 halibut and 120 catfish, and the Domingos 200 pounds halibut. Dealers quoted: Steak cod \$10 per hundredweight, market cod \$4.75, haddock \$4, pollock \$4, large hake \$2.75 and cusk \$2.25.

Small receipts of swordfish and mackerel featured the T wharf today. On board the Thelma was 3000 mixed fresh mackerel, caught off Chatham, while the Sam & Priscilla had 70 barrels mixed fresh mackerel, caught near Barnstable bay. Dealers paid 14 cents per pound for the fish. The Lear C. had 37 swordfish and the Maxwell eight. Prices advanced to 9 cents per pound to dealers.

One vessel reached Gloucester today, in time for the early morning report. It was the schooner Elsie with 10,000 pounds fresh halibut, and 30,000 fresh fish. Late Tuesday afternoon, five gas-

## Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## RATES

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TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; 26 OR MORE  
TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 14 LINES  
TO THE INCH.

## REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES

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## PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

On Monday, Aug. 18, 1913, at 2 p.m., gentleman's farm, consisting of 236 acres, State road, 12 miles from Norfolk, Conn., the Beaufort, 1600 feet above sea level: new 14-room house, all modern improvements; 2 large barns with silo, garage, creamery, chicken houses, &c.; 4 apple orchards; 1000 fruit trees; various kinds of fruit; running spring water in house and barn; 2 large, well stocked trout streams, exceptionally fine chance to develop lake; includes one of the choicer parts of Litchfield county and must be seen to be appreciated; we earnestly invite your inspection; to be sold on easy terms to the highest bidders. For further information apply to FANK LEMONGELLI, Owner, West Norfolk, Conn.

## REAL ESTATE

Established 1884 Incorporated 1894  
Telephone, Hyatt 162

## JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

## ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS

State, Gravel and Metal Roofing  
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights

Special attention given to repairs of  
all kinds of roofing.  
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

## Winthrop Highlands

FOR SALE—One of the finest estates on the ocean front; house new 1909, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, built-in cupboards, etc., copper and brass; exceptional views; 6 min. from Highlands St., price low, terms right. Apply to ELLIOTT & WHITTINGER, 209 Washington st., Boston; tel. Mass. 9.

Houses, Apartments For Rent  
Largest List in City.  
RAYMOND  
Real Estate, Insurance  
Central Bldg., Central Sq., Cambridge

## DORCHESTER

FOR SALE—SINGLE FAMILY FRAME HOUSE, 12 rooms, bath, blower, hall, central heat, built-in cupboards, cellar, large pizza; 4000 feet of land; price reasonable. 73 Sawyer ave., Dorchester.

READING, west side; attractive home, 9 rooms and bath, all modern improvements; \$500 sq. ft.; choice location. For rent and all particulars address P. O. Box 123, Reading, or tel. Rdg. 14.

## REAL ESTATE—NEW HAMPSHIRE

## COUNTRY HOME

FOR SALE—3 minutes from beautiful lake, exceptionally well appointed and artistically furnished two-story house, bungalow type, 12 rooms, attic, 2 bathrooms, central heat, furnace, incinerator, slate 30x30, henry, incubator, etc.; references required. Apply at office of Helvetia Chambers, 706 Huntington ave.

## NEW ENGLAND FARMS

TWO ADDITIONAL SHARON FARMS, 5 acres, cut 2½ tons hay, attractive new barn, well provided, doors, plan stable, henry; shade trees, \$1500-\$300 cash, bal. \$100 yearly; and 10 acres, cuts 5 tons hay, 32 fruit trees; attractive 8-room house, central heat, furnace, incinerator, slate 30x30, henry, incubator, etc.; references required. Apply at office of Helvetia Chambers, 706 Huntington ave.

## FINANCIAL

A MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT—A stockholder in a Massachusetts manufacturing corporation wishes to dispose of from \$500 to \$5000 worth of his stock; or, will sell his interest in the company to show this to be an excellent investment. G. F. TODD, 3616, Boston, Mass.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Colon, Colon; Ekkehard, Glasgow; El Oriente, Galveston; Koening Luise, Bremen; Brandenburg, Bremen via Halifax, N. S.; Oregon (Nor), Baracoa; Junta, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk; Massachusetts, New York; Schrs Ravoli, St. John, N. B.; Neva (Bri), Bear River, N. S.; Charlie and Willie, Rockland; schr Ella F. Crowell, Rockport, Me.; tg Ontario, Guttenberg, twg Pilgrim, Thomas L. Parker and Cadosis (supposed).

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Albany railroad received at Exeter street yard yesterday three jumbo all-steel dining cars, which weigh 169,000 pounds each when equipped for service. Take Mattawan car.

## REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON

FARMS FOR SALE—164 acres, all fenced, 100 acres cleared, balance in wood, well watered, good soil. 4½ miles from Washington; a bargain at \$5000. This is between Washington and Baltimore and should be in value soon; have extensive other farms and are specialists of Washington, Maryland and Virginia properties. W. P. McDowell, Washington, D. C.

## REAL ESTATE—LOUISIANA

IN NEW ORLEANS  
FOR SALE, or trade for Dallas, Texas, property, a beautiful eight-room modern house in the garden district of New Orleans; price \$7500. Address Owner, post-office box 1993, Dallas, Texas.

## REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

## MONEY TO LOAN

ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your application, money loaned on first and second mortgaged property. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington st., Boston.

## SCOTS GOING TO PICNIC

Delegates from the Boston Caledonian Club, a number of Scottish residents from this city and the members of the Highland Dress Association will leave the South station tomorrow for Providence, where the picnic of the Caledonian Club of that city is to be held.

## LYNN ELKS HAVE OUTING

LYNN, Mass.—Members of the Lynn Lodge of Elks, with their families, left today in special cars for a day's outing in Lynnfield. This morning about 300 employees of the Lynn Gas & Electric Company, including guests, left for Wakefield for their annual outing.

## Cleared

Sgt. Sagamore, (Br.), Fenton, Liverpool via Halifax, N. S.

Sgt. Junta, James, Baltimore via Newport News.

Sgt. Massachusetts, O'Donnell, New York.

Sgt. Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland.

Sgt. City of Rockland, Hawthorne, Bath.

Sgt. Governor Dingley, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.; Newton, Balti-

ton.

Sailed

Sgt. Governor Dingley, Portland, East-

port and St. John, N. B.; Newton, Balti-

ton.

Left Tuesday afternoon, five gas-

## APARTMENTS TO LET

## GOOD SUITES

154 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE  
(cor. Harris St.), between Coolidge and Brookline Vl-  
ling, 7 rooms. \$125-\$150.

26 BOSTON AVENUE, BROOKLINE.  
"Baker Hill" (one half minute to Coolidge Corner), 7 rooms. \$50.00.

433 BROOKLINE AVE. (Long-  
wood Section), BOSTON, cor-  
ner of Harvard and 7 rooms. \$22.00.

847 BOTOLPH ST., BOSTON  
(corner Follett St.), 6 rooms. \$40.00.

The above suites are to be let, in ex-  
cellent condition, with steam heat, con-  
tinuous hot water and janitor service.  
Apply on premises or to

THE ASSOCIATED TRUST  
141 Milk St., Boston. Tel. Fort Hill 1872

## CAMBRIDGE

## Six Minutes to Boston

We have three large suites to  
rent, up-to-date buildings from \$26 to \$36  
per month. On main floor has  
modern conveniences, including hot water,  
steam heat, continuous hot water, and  
janitor service. Telephone 885 Mass. Ave., or  
the ASSOCIATED TRUST, 141 Milk St., Boston. Tel. Fort Hill 1872.

## 308 HYDE PARK AVENUE

New steam heated apartments of  
five and six rooms and bath, renting  
for \$32.50 and \$35.00. Attractive  
arrangements with unusual facilities for  
outdoor life during the summer months. All the advantages of living  
in the country within half an hour of  
business centers, on a five cent fare. Five minutes from Fort  
Hill Terminal of the Elevated on the line of Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain and Readville cars. Full particu-  
lars at

308 Hyde Park Avenue  
Forest Hills, Mass.

## WOODBOURNE

308 HYDE PARK AVENUE

New steam heated apartments of  
five and six rooms and bath, renting  
for \$32.50 and \$35.00. Attractive  
arrangements with unusual facilities for  
outdoor life during the summer months. All the advantages of living  
in the country within half an hour of  
business centers, on a five cent fare. Five minutes from Fort  
Hill Terminal of the Elevated on the line of Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain and Readville cars. Full particu-  
lars at

308 Hyde Park Avenue  
Forest Hills, Mass.

## TENTS AND AWNINGS

## TEPEE TENT

555 ft. like cut

Heineken Drill Indian design. Made  
especially for children's playgrounds  
and Parcels Post.

TUCKER DUCK AND RUBBER CO.

Manufacturers, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Write for big catalogue of tents and  
camp furniture.

## OFFICE SUPPLIES

PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS RE-  
CEIRED

GRATUITOUS RECEPTION OF MAIL

PACKETS, PARCELS, ETC.

LETTERS, PARCELS, ETC.

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COAL—DETROIT

COAL—DETROIT

**HURRY UP!**  
AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR  
Quarter-Off Sale  
OF  
**FURNACE CHESTNUT**  
Hard Coal  
**7.25**  
TON  
SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE  
**Fairview Coal & Supply Co.**  
Hickory 1221

Hickory 84

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## MANICURE YOUR OWN NAILS

and have beautiful hands. We teach you how by mail in a ten-lesson course. We furnish each student with a complete kit, including all materials absolutely FREE! If you are thinking of taking up MANICURING as a profession, this course is all that you need. Write for particulars. MENTONE CO., 166 W. Washington St., CHICAGO, ILL.

An Addition to  
the Toilette

The sweet odor of Dorothy Vernon perfume is carried with all its charm into the delightful

*Dorothy Vernon*

Perfumed Toilet Water

Its ineffable sweetness is distinguished immediately. After an automobile ride or shopping tour, it is delightfully refreshing, and the charm it lends to the toilette cannot be expressed in words.

An after shave lotion men find Dorothy Vernon's perfumed Toilet Water particularly pleasing.

This toilet water comes in two sizes—50 cents and 75 cents. It is on sale at good dealers—Yours can supply you, or we will send you for his name and price, cents, a small bottle and other samples.

The Jennings Company

PERFUMERS

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

**HAIR GOODS ON APPROVAL**  
Send local your hair and we'll stamp to mail you choice of 3 stem or 3 separate strand natural wavy human hair switch, 22 inches long. If you find it a bit too wavy, we'll straighten it for you at any time within 10 days or sell 3 and get yours FREE. Unusual shades extra.

Every switch we sell is guaranteed for one year.

We carry the "Lotus" Toilet Preparations. Write for descriptive folder and sample packed "Lotus" Toilet Powder. FREE.

E. SHOWERS & CO.,  
22 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

**SPECIAL OFFER**  
Superior Toilet Preparations

We will send 50c Box Face Powder and 25c cake Nail Polish postpaid for 50c regular value. Superior Toilet Preparations, Perfume, Toilet Water, etc., are made for those who want the best. Guaranteed under U. S. Govt. law. Money promptly refunded if not satisfactory.

Dealers and agents: Write for terms.

SUPERIOR COMPANY, Republic Building CHICAGO

**Real Shoe Comfort**  
for every woman is found in every pair of our soft glove-like

PILLOW SHOES

Neatly and stylishly made of Vic Kid in all styles and fitted with O'Sullivan's Patent Elastic Band and self measure blank.

PILLOW SHOE CO.  
184 Summer Street  
Dept. X.  
BOSTON

\$3 Postpaid in U.S.

MADE FROM

Success' Brand

WILL PROVE

The Most Fashionable and Comfortable Leather this Summer

ON VACATION? Let us send you

WINONA STOCKINGS

No seam; give ease, comfort.

E. G. WOODMAN, 150 Tremont St., Boston.

Quimby's Louise Chocolates

1/2 lb. 25c; 1 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.00

WE SEND YOU WINONA AND SWEETEN THE SWEET."

PLUMBING

McMAHON &amp; JAQUES

Electricians and Locksmiths

Tel. 420 B. R.

Established 1896

242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

MUSICAL SUPPLIES

TUSKO

TALKING MACHINE NEEDLE

wears indefinitely; preserves records, eliminates scratching noise, sweet tone quality. Sample package 25c by mail. Free sample needle to interested dealers. Address Dept. C, TUSKO MFG. CO., 1279 E. 50th St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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COAL—DETROIT

COAL—DETROIT

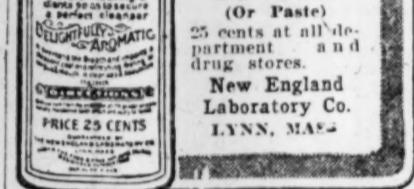
## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Cleanse Your Teeth With  
**BURRILL'S**  
TOOTH POWDER

and you will be surprised at their added beauty and continual feeling of cleanliness. This is a perfect cleanser that will not scratch the enamel or the fine Tooth Preparation. Burrill's is recommended by Prof. Lester H. Alvin of Westfield, an absolute guarantee of merit.

DEMAND  
BURRILL'S  
TOOTH  
POWDER  
(Or Paste)

25c per tube at all drug stores.  
New England Laboratory Co., LYNN, MASS.



## HOME BUILDERS

We make lighting fixtures appropriate in design and efficient in light to give permanent satisfaction.

Send list of ceiling and wall outlets and we will send our new

EASY METHOD  
FURNITURE POLISH

## REQUIRES NO RUBBING

It does not contain alcohol, resin, ammonia or turpentine, and is absolutely uninjurious to the finest furniture. Price 25 cents.

THE KREBS-OLIVER COMPANY,

Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.

Ask your dealer, or sent direct upon receipt of 25 cents.

W. N. WILLIS,  
228 Broadway,  
EVERETT, MASS.

Boston Potato Chip Co.

Tasty and Easy to Serve

Fresh Stock Every Day

Ask your grocer or send us his name and 10c for a sample box.

118 COMMERCIAL STREET, BOSTON

For a free advertisement write  
your "wants" on separate piece of  
paper and attach it to blank at top  
of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR  
TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page  
are inserted free and persons inter-  
ested must exercise discretion in all  
correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

Leave your Free Want Ads. with  
the following newsletters:

**BOSTON**  
Stefano Badessa, 34 Atlantic ave.  
Barney Brown, 368 Cambridge st.  
A. P. B. Co., 100 Franklin st.  
G. A. Harvey, 475 Columbus ave.  
F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st.  
Arthur C. Lane, 56 Charles st.  
James M. Lewis, 104 Franklin st.  
Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 171 Washington  
P. E. Richardson, 538 Tremont st.  
Minard & Thompson, 197 Harrison ave.  
EAST BOSTON  
H. L. Bushnell, 21 Saratoga st.  
Richard McDonald, 80 Meridian st.  
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 279 Meridian st.  
SOUTH BOSTON  
Howard Smith, 103 Dorchester st.  
T. A. Kennedy, 70 West Broadway.  
S. D. James, 385 West Broadway.

**ALLSTON**  
Allston News Co.

**AMESBURY**  
Howes & Aiken, 14 Main st.

**ANDOVER**  
O. P. Chase, 200 Washington st.

**ARLINGTON**  
Arlington News Company.

**ATTLEBORO**  
L. H. Cooper, Ayer

**BEVERLY**  
Beverly News Company.

**BRIGHTON**  
E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.

**BROOKLINE**  
W. D. Faine, 239 Washington st.

**CORLISS**  
George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.  
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

**CAMBRIDGE**  
Amer Bros., Harvard squares.  
F. L. Beunk, 56 Massachusetts ave.

**CANTON**

**CHELSEA**  
Jas. Blandford, 128 Winnisimmet st.  
Smith Brothers, 106 Broadway.  
William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

**DANVERS**

**EAST CAMBRIDGE**

**NORTH CAMBRIDGE**

James W. Hunnewell, 2074 Mass. ave.

**CHARLESTOWN**

S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

**DORCHESTER**

B. H. Hunt, 166 Dorchester ave.

Charles A. O'Donnell, 205 Bowdoin st.

**EVERETT**

M. B. French, 434 Broadway.

J. H. McDonald, Glendale square.

**FALL RIVER**

J. W. Miller, newspaper, 41 So. Main.

**FAULKNER**

L. M. Harcourt,

**FITCHBURG**

Lewis O. West, Broad st.

**FRANKLIN**

J. W. Batchelder,

**GLOUCESTER**

James H. Littlechild, 15 Hyde pk. ave.

**HUDSON**

William E. Hoy, 10 Washington sq.

**IVERNHILL**

Charles G. Fairbanks, Co., 23 Main st.

**JAMAICA PLAIN**

Barrett & Clegg, 114 South st.

**LAWRENCE**

James L. Ford, 20 Franklin st.

**LEOMINSTER**

A. C. Hosmer,

**LOWELL**

G. C. Prince & Son, 105 Merrimack st.

**LYNN**

H. N. Breed, 32 Market square.

F. W. Newhall, Lewis, cop. Square.

**MELVIN**

L. P. Russell, 53 Ferry st.

**MANCHESTER, MASS.**

Frank B. Abbott, 33 Franklin ave.

**MEDFORD**

N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.

**MELROSE**

George L. Lawrence,

**NEEDHAM**

V. A. Rows, New Bedford Purchase st.

**NEW BEDFORD**

G. L. Briggs, 181 Purchase st.

**NEWBURYPORT**

Fowles News Company, 17 State st.

**ROCKLICK**

A. S. Peterson,

**ROSLINDALE**

W. W. Davis, 20 Poplar st.

**RYMOUTH**

Charles A. Smith,

**QUINCY**

Brown & Co., Reading.

M. F. Charles, Roxbury.

R. Allison & Co., 358B Warren st.

A. D. Williams, 100 Franklin st.

W. E. Robbins, Eggleston square.

**SALEM**

A. F. Goldsmith, Co., 4 Barton sq.

**SOMERVILLE**

Al Ward, 245 Pearl st., Winter Hill.

H. W. Leach, 365 Somerville ave.

**SOUTH FRAMINGHAM**

J. F. Edwards, Springfield.

**SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**

Robert's Shop, 52 Main, 215 Main, 156

Bridge and 520 Main st.

**WAVERLEY**

C. H. Stacey, 100 State st.

W. F. Conklin & Co., 457 State st.

Highland Park & W. P. Co., 814

State st.

Miner & Co., Inc., 310 Main st.

Nash & Co., 511 Main st.

**STONEHAM**

A. W. Rice, The Newtons.

G. F. Briggs, 273 Wash. st., Newton.

W. F. Woodward, 1241 Center st.

C. H. Stacey, P. O. bldg., W. Newton.

A. V. Harrington, Cole's block, 365

Center st., Newton.

T. A. Geist, 821 Washington st., New-

ton.

Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.

C. H. Bakerman, Newton Upper Falls.

**WAUTOM**

E. S. Ball, 600 Main st.

W. N. Towne, 229 Moody st.

**WEYBURN**

W. J. Kewer, 18 Church st.

**WEST BOSTON**

H. E. Steele, 11 College ave.

**WEYMOUTH**

C. H. Smith, Winchester.

**WINCHESTER**

Winchester News Co., 204 State st.

**MAINE**

BANGOR—O. C. Bean.

BATH—L. B. Swett & Co.

LEWISON

N. D. Estes, 11 Union st.

**PORTLAND**

J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**

CONCORD—O. C. Bean.

Bridgewater News Co., 244 Middle st.

NEW HAVEN

The Connecticut News Co., 204 State st.

**RHODE ISLAND**

WESTERLY—O. C. Bean.

VERMONT

NEWPORT

Bigelow's Pharmacy.

ST. JOHNSBURY

Randall & Whitecomb, 27 Main st.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ASSEMBLERS, young men; some ex-  
perience in machine shop; 15c per hour  
in Faneuil Hall; or send stamp for blank;  
STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HILLING CLERK (Elliot Fisher ma-  
chine) in city; \$12-\$15 per week. Call or  
send stamp for blank; STATE EMP. OFFICE  
(free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH wanted; must be steady  
and reliable. J. M. STICKNEY, 42 Uxley

BLAKEMORE'S HELPER, 2 to 3 years' ex-  
perience; in carriage shop; in Lexington;  
\$12-\$15 per week; stamp for blank; STATE  
EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, some stenography; 2 to 3  
years' experience; in carriage shop; in Lex-  
ington; \$12-\$15 per week; stamp for blank;  
STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, wholesale millinery;  
city, shopkeeper; good references. \$8-\$10 per  
week; stamp for blank; STATE EMP. OFFICE  
(free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, wholesale millinery;  
city, shopkeeper; good references. \$8-\$10 per  
week; stamp for blank; STATE EMP. OFFICE  
(free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, wholesale millinery;  
city, shopkeeper; good references. \$8-\$10 per  
week; stamp for blank; STATE EMP. OFFICE  
(free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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(free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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city, shopkeeper; good references. \$8-\$10 per  
week; stamp for blank; STATE EMP. OFFICE  
(free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, wholesale millinery;  
city, shopkeeper; good references. \$8-\$10 per  
week; stamp for blank; STATE EMP. OFFICE  
(free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, wholesale millinery;  
city



# Stock Market Moves Irregularly

**CAUTION IS OBSERVED BY SPECULATORS**

Price Movements Indicate a Desire to Operate Conservatively and Business Is Quiet as Usual—Undertone Is Firm

## BOSTON & MAINE OFF

Although the undertone of the New York market has been showing some strength lately, commission houses are advising caution on the part of their clients. It is pointed out that monetary and other conditions do not offer proper encouragement for a bull campaign at present. What buying there has been of late is ascribed to the covering of short accounts. General business is improving, but money needs are pressing. Much new financing must be done, so that banks are not encouraging speculation.

Stocks were slightly higher at the opening this morning, but there was no important buying. Business, in fact, was somewhat slower than yesterday during the early sales. Canadian Pacific again was inclined to sag off. At the end of the first half hour some good gains were made.

Local stocks were in moderate request at fractionally higher prices during the early part of the session.

Following the early upward movement stocks eased off perceptibly and at mid-day prices were not far from the opening level. Amalgamated Copper opened off  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ , moved up to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$  and declined a point. American Smelting again was inclined to sag off. At the end of the opening at 66 and declined a point.

Union Pacific opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ , advanced to 152 $\frac{1}{2}$  and declined more than a point before midday. Steel was off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at the opening at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ , advanced to 62 and then lost most of its gain. Lehigh Valley was off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at the opening at 151. It moved up to 151 $\frac{1}{4}$  and then dropped well under the opening.

There was some trading in Alaska Gold on the low exchange. It opened up  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  and held well its gain. Boston & Maine attracted most attention. After its big advance yesterday it opened unchanged at 68, improved to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$  and then declined to 65 $\frac{1}{2}$  before midday. Calumet & Hecla opened up 9 points at 410. Island Creek Coal preferred was up 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  at 82.

Price movements were somewhat mixed in New York during the afternoon. A good advance in Texas Oil was a feature. The Erie bonds were strong. On the local exchange Boston & Maine receded further. Boston Elevated sold off. Calumet & Hecla advanced further.

## BUSINESS IN NORMAL STATE

CHICAGO—President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio says: "I believe business to be in a normal state at present, and on a sound basis. I believe it will continue along this line for I observe no signs of depression. Future health improvement in sections I have traversed would not seem an unreasonable expectation. In the central West crops are good. The harvest has brought forth a plentiful yield, particularly in regard to wheat, oats and some other crops. I think on the whole farmers are having a good year, which means a good year for all of us."

## PITTSBURGH IRON AND STEEL TRADE

PITTSBURGH—The Carbon Steel Company has closed for 10,000 tons of basic pig iron from a stack having the 60-cent freight rate, for shipment during the remainder of the year. The price was less than \$15 delivered.

The Commonwealth Steel Company of St. Louis has bought 10,000 tons of basic iron for delivery over the third quarter. It is understood the order went to a Detroit furnace.

## WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR WISCONSIN AND VINCINTY: Unsettled, probably shower late tonight or Thursday; light variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled, showers late tonight or Thursday; light to moderate variable winds.

The weather is unsettled in the interior parts of the Ohio valley and fair weather in the remaining districts. The temperature changes are elsewhere of little importance. The pressure is low in the Northwest and near the average over the rest of the country.

### TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. 72° 12 noon 77° Average in Boston yesterday, 70° 10°.

### IN OTHER CITIES

Albany ..... 68 New York ..... 70 Buffalo ..... 65 Pittsburg ..... 72 Chicago ..... 68 Philadelphia ..... 72 Denver ..... 60 Portland, Me. ..... 69 San Francisco ..... 70 St. Louis ..... 80 Washington ..... 78 Kansas City ..... 82 Nantucket ..... 74

### ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises. 4:42 High water, 6:38. Sun sets. 7:52 a.m. 2:18 p.m. Length of day. 14:16.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m. today:

Open High Low Last  
Am Alum. ..... 71 $\frac{1}{2}$  71 $\frac{1}{2}$  70 $\frac{1}{2}$  71  
Am Ag Chem pf. ..... 94 94 94 94  
Am Beet Sugar. ..... 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  27 $\frac{1}{2}$  26 $\frac{1}{2}$  26 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Am Can. ..... 53 $\frac{1}{2}$  54 $\frac{1}{2}$  53 $\frac{1}{2}$  53 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Am Car. Pf. ..... 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  93 93 93 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Am Citrus. ..... 46 46 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  45 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Am Cities pf. ..... 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  37 $\frac{1}{2}$  37 $\frac{1}{2}$  37 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Am Cotton Oil. ..... 65 $\frac{1}{2}$  65 $\frac{1}{2}$  65 $\frac{1}{2}$  65 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Am Gas. ..... 43 $\frac{1}{2}$  43 $\frac{1}{2}$  43 $\frac{1}{2}$  43 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Am Am. ..... 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  33 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  33  
Am Loco pf. ..... 101 101 100 $\frac{1}{2}$  100 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Am Smelting. ..... 66 66 65 65 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Am Spinning. ..... 101 $\frac{1}{2}$  101 $\frac{1}{2}$  101 $\frac{1}{2}$  101 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Am Steel Fy. ..... 29 29 29 29  
Am Sugar. ..... 110 $\frac{1}{2}$  111 110 $\frac{1}{2}$  111  
Anaconda ..... 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  36 $\frac{1}{2}$  35 $\frac{1}{2}$  36 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Atherton. ..... 97 $\frac{1}{2}$  97 $\frac{1}{2}$  97 $\frac{1}{2}$  97 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Atchison. ..... 98 $\frac{1}{2}$  98 $\frac{1}{2}$  98 $\frac{1}{2}$  98 $\frac{1}{2}$   
At & T. ..... 128 $\frac{1}{2}$  128 $\frac{1}{2}$  128 $\frac{1}{2}$  128 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Am Writing Pa pf. ..... 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  21 $\frac{1}{2}$  21 21  
At Great Lakes. ..... 120 $\frac{1}{2}$  121 120 $\frac{1}{2}$  120 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Balto. ..... 44 $\frac{1}{2}$  44 $\frac{1}{2}$  44 $\frac{1}{2}$  44 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Balt & Ohio. ..... 96 $\frac{1}{2}$  96 $\frac{1}{2}$  96 $\frac{1}{2}$  96 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Beth Steel. ..... 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  35 $\frac{1}{2}$  35 $\frac{1}{2}$  35 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Brooklyn R. T. ..... 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  89 $\frac{1}{2}$  88 $\frac{1}{2}$  88 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Cal Penitentiary. ..... 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  18 $\frac{1}{2}$  18 $\frac{1}{2}$  18 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Cana D. ..... 215 $\frac{1}{2}$  216 215 $\frac{1}{2}$  215 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Case Therm. Ma Co pf. ..... 98 98 98 98  
Cent Leather. ..... 24 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  24 $\frac{1}{2}$  24 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Ches & Ohio. ..... 55 $\frac{1}{2}$  56 $\frac{1}{2}$  55 $\frac{1}{2}$  55 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Chi & M. & St. P. ..... 107 $\frac{1}{2}$  107 $\frac{1}{2}$  107 $\frac{1}{2}$  107 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Chi & M. & St. P. ..... 135 $\frac{1}{2}$  135 $\frac{1}{2}$  135 $\frac{1}{2}$  135 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Chi & N. & W. ..... 130 130 130 130  
Chlor. ..... 40 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  39 $\frac{1}{2}$  39 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Col. Fuel. ..... 32 $\frac{1}{2}$  32 $\frac{1}{2}$  32 $\frac{1}{2}$  32 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Col Southern 1st pf. ..... 66 66 66 66 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Com Gas. ..... 133 $\frac{1}{2}$  134 $\frac{1}{2}$  133 $\frac{1}{2}$  134 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Com Prod. ..... 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  10 $\frac{1}{2}$  10 $\frac{1}{2}$  10 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Dol & Lack. ..... 390 390 390 390  
Denver. ..... 20 20 20 20  
Detroit United Rys. ..... 69 69 69 69  
Erie. ..... 29 $\frac{1}{2}$  29 $\frac{1}{2}$  29 $\frac{1}{2}$  29 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Frie. ..... 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  48 47 $\frac{1}{2}$  47 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Frie 2d pf. ..... 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  38 $\frac{1}{2}$  37 $\frac{1}{2}$  38 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Gen Electric. ..... 141 141 141 141  
Goodrich. ..... 91 $\frac{1}{2}$  91 $\frac{1}{2}$  91 $\frac{1}{2}$  91 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Nor. Ore. ..... 36 36 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  35 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Harvester of N. J. ..... 108 109 108 109  
Inspiration. ..... 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  15 $\frac{1}{2}$  15 $\frac{1}{2}$  15 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Illino. Cent. ..... 107 $\frac{1}{2}$  107 $\frac{1}{2}$  107 107  
Im Paper. ..... 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Inter-Met. ..... 16 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  16 $\frac{1}{2}$  16 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Inter-Met pf. ..... 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  59 $\frac{1}{2}$  58 $\frac{1}{2}$  59 $\frac{1}{2}$   
J. G. Morris. ..... 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  23 $\frac{1}{2}$  23 $\frac{1}{2}$  23 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Kan City. ..... 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  27 $\frac{1}{2}$  27 $\frac{1}{2}$  27 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Kan City So pf. ..... 60 60 60 60  
Laclede Gas. ..... 96 $\frac{1}{2}$  96 $\frac{1}{2}$  96 $\frac{1}{2}$  96 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Lehigh Valley. ..... 151 151 $\frac{1}{2}$  150 $\frac{1}{2}$  150 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Loess-Wiles Co. ..... 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  28 $\frac{1}{2}$  28 $\frac{1}{2}$  28 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Louis & Nash. ..... 134 134 134 134  
Miss. ..... 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  12 $\frac{1}{2}$  12 $\frac{1}{2}$  12 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Missouri Pacific. ..... 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  22 $\frac{1}{2}$  22 $\frac{1}{2}$  22 $\frac{1}{2}$   
M. & St. L. ..... 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  23 $\frac{1}{2}$  23 $\frac{1}{2}$  23 $\frac{1}{2}$   
M. & St. P. & St. M. ..... 127 $\frac{1}{2}$  127 $\frac{1}{2}$  127 $\frac{1}{2}$  127 $\frac{1}{2}$   
N. Y. N. & H. ..... 101 101 101 101  
N. Y. N. & H. ..... 100 $\frac{1}{2}$  101 $\frac{1}{2}$  100 $\frac{1}{2}$  100 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Nevada Con. ..... 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  16 $\frac{1}{2}$  16 $\frac{1}{2}$  16 $\frac{1}{2}$   
N. Y. Central. ..... 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  99 $\frac{1}{2}$  99 $\frac{1}{2}$  99 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Northern Amer. ..... 70 $\frac{1}{2}$  70 $\frac{1}{2}$  70 $\frac{1}{2}$  70 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Nor. & Western. ..... 111 $\frac{1}{2}$  111 $\frac{1}{2}$  111 $\frac{1}{2}$  111 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Pennsylvania. ..... 113 113 113 113 $\frac{1}{2}$   
People's Gas. ..... 114 $\frac{1}{2}$  114 $\frac{1}{2}$  114 $\frac{1}{2}$  114 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Pitts Coal pf. ..... 85 85 84 $\frac{1}{2}$  84 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Pressed St. Car. ..... 25 $\frac{1}{2}$  25 $\frac{1}{2}$  25 $\frac{1}{2}$  25 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Pullman. ..... 153 153 153 153  
Reading. ..... 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  19 $\frac{1}{2}$  19 $\frac{1}{2}$  19 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Rep I & S. ..... 160 160 159 $\frac{1}{2}$  159 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Rep I & S. ..... 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  24 $\frac{1}{2}$  24 $\frac{1}{2}$  24 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Rep I & S. ..... 87 $\frac{1}{2}$  87 $\frac{1}{2}$  87 $\frac{1}{2}$  87 $\frac{1}{2}$   
S. L. & S. F. 2d pf. ..... 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  6 $\frac{1}{2}$  6 $\frac{1}{2}$  6 $\frac{1}{2}$   
S. L. & S. F. 1st pf. ..... 27 27 27 27  
S. S. & F. 2d pf. ..... 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  16 $\frac{1}{2}$  16 $\frac{1}{2}$  16 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Tenn Copper. ..... 31 31 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  30 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Texas Pac. ..... 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  17 $\frac{1}{2}$  17 17  
Third Ave. ..... 110 $\frac{1}{2}$  110 $\frac{1}{2}$  110 $\frac{1}{2}$  110 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Third Ave. ..... 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  36 $\frac{1}{2}$  36 $\frac{1}{2}$  36 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Union Pac. ..... 151 $\frac{1}{2}$  150 $\frac{1}{2}$  150 $\frac{1}{2}$  150 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Univ. of SF. ..... 44 44 44 44  
U. S. Cast I. P. pr. ..... 48 48 48 48  
U. S. Re C. & I. ..... 62 62 62 62  
Un B & P. ..... 5 5 5 5  
Un B & P. pf. ..... 25 25 25 25  
U. S. Rubber. ..... 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  61 $\frac{1}{2}$  61 $\frac{1}{2}$  61 $\frac{1}{2}$   
U. S. Steel pf. ..... 107 $\frac{1}{2}$  107 $\frac{1}{2}$  107 $\frac{1}{2}$  107 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Utah Copper. ..... 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  49 $\frac{1}{2}$  49 $\frac{1}{2}$  49 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Va-Car. Chem. ..... 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  26 $\frac{1}{2}$  26 $\frac{1}{2}$  26 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Va-Car. Chem. 100. ..... 100 98 98 98  
Walash. ..... 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  3 $\frac{1}{2}$  3 $\frac{1}{2}$  3 $\frac{1}{2}$   
W. Maryland. ..... 40 $\frac{1}{2}$  40 $\frac{1}{2}$  40 $\frac{1}{2}$  40 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Western Union. ..... 67 67 67 67  
Westinghouse. ..... 64 64 64 64

## SLUGGISHNESS SHOWN IN THE LONDON MARKET

Lack of Public Participation Is Evident, but Prices Are Firm—Fair Demand Shown for American Railway Securities

## CONSOLS ARE STEADY

LONDON—Markets irregular but more active; copper shares lower; rubbers closed firm.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—Securities left off quiet with a

# Late News of Financial and Industrial World



# Wool Trade

## INCREASED INQUIRY FOR WOOL IS ENCOURAGING TO DEALERS

**Opening of the Lightweight Season With Prices for Fabrics Practically on a Duty Free Basis Leads to the Expectation of a Fair Volume of Business**

Increased inquiry and gains in actual sales of wool mark the beginning of August and the consequent effort to start the new lightweight goods season with some degree of activity.

Values set by the manufacturers on various lines of fabrics are virtually on a free-wool basis, or made contingent upon the going into effect of the proposed schedules, so that there would seem to be little occasion for hesitation on the score of price by clothing manufacturers or tailors after they have determined their probable needs for the season.

Dealers in wool are in a more hopeful mood because of the prospect of fair purchases of supplies for the mills on this account. It is calculated that the evident intention to hold the American market, if possible, for American manufacturers will have a strengthening effect upon the goods market and induce the placing of sizable orders.

This, in turn, means fair demand for wool, and considerable new business is looked for before the end of the summer. Development of broader inquiry and more extensive sampling is even now indicative of an impending improvement in the volume of business.

Wool merchants, although pretty well supplied with new clips, considering the anticipated lighter and more uncertain demand this year, have by no means taken their ordinary quantity in the West. Most of them have about concluded their preliminary purchasing campaign, however, and are satisfied to await the outcome of the trend of events.

Very little of the wool that has come forward to date will show the usual profit for the eastern dealer. Much of it will yield no profit whatsoever, and some of it, unless values stiffen, may even result in loss.

Quotations on Montana wools, for instance, in this market, range around 18

cents for fine and fine medium offerings, with medium bringing 21@23 cents, but growers have been demanding hardly less than these figures at primary points. On other territory stock similarly close figuring has been done.

The buyers here are making all their calculations with the expectation of getting new territory wools on the clean basis of not more than 50 cents, and from that level down to 45 cents.

For fleece wools there is more call. The difference between growers' and primary buyers' views of values on these clips is more pronounced than it is in the case of territories. Comparatively little stock of this kind has been bought outright for this market thus far.

For Ohio medium combing fleeces the market here stands at 24c., while 23@24c. is quoted on offerings grown in neighboring states. For Ohio fine dainte 27@28c. is obtainable for washed and 22c. for unwashed, which little more than covers the landed cost.

There is a movement of stock in the original bags to some extent. This style of transaction is not likely to attain the proportions this year, however, that it assumed a year ago. Some of the new Montanas are said to have changed hands around 20@21c. in the original bags. The usual demand, however, is for graded stock, and business is not so brisk and profitable that it is expedient to overlook the advantages of grading and sorting the new arrivals.

Receipts have now passed 125,000,000 pounds in this market, of which about one third only is imported. It is understood, however, that an unusually large amount of foreign wool is held here and in New York in bond.

This total is still about 90,000,000 pounds behind the aggregate receipts to the corresponding date in 1912. Boston shipments run proportionately small, being about 100,000,000 pounds for the year to date against approximately 170,000,000 pounds a year ago.

18,000,000,000

Quotations on Montana wools, for instance, in this market, range around 18

## SHORTAGE OF ASSETS THE DIFFICULTY

**Plan for Reorganizing the United States Worsted Company Submitted by Bankers—Million Dollars Advanced**

### DOING GOOD BUSINESS

A circular sent out by Turner, Tucker Company in the matter of the reorganization of the United States Worsted Company says in part:

In a few words, the trouble with the United States Worsted Company is due to a shortage of assets. This shortage was only discovered after the company had been operating for a period of months, and was so large that it was of a very serious nature. What is the cause of this situation is a matter of varying opinion and we are not able to decide as to the relative merits of the various contentions.

The bankers in the transaction, Kidder, Peabody & Co. and F. S. Mosley & Co., and the Assets Realization Company of New York, have advanced the company \$1,000,000 in order to, in a measure, make this shortage good, so that the company may operate successfully.

Considering the present state of the goods market and the disturbance caused by the probable change of tariff, the United States Worsted Company is, we understand, doing a good business, and if its capitalization can be adjusted in accordance with its assets and earnings, the company should, in our opinion, when normal conditions again return, make good showing as was predicted by the prospectus of Andrew Adie, the present president of the company.

Should our plans for reorganization fail, we believe that the only alternative is a receivership for the company, which will probably greatly depreciate, if not wholly wipe out, the common and second preferred shares of the company, which would cause an immense loss to the holders. In order to avoid any such action, we have prepared and are submitting to you a plan of reorganization, which we think is perfectly fair to all parties in interest.

In our plan of reorganization we leave the \$5,000,000 first preferred stock as it now is; we give to the bankers, in exchange for the \$1,000,000 which they have advanced the company, \$1,300,000 6 per cent sinking fund certificates, subordinate to the first preferred shares, these certificates to have a sinking fund of \$130,000 each year, payable out of the earnings of the company, so that at the end of 10 years these certificates should be entirely retired, leaving an outstanding capitalization of \$5,000,000 in first preferred stock and \$3,000,000 in common stock; in other words, making the capitalization just one half of what it is now.

The \$3,000,000 common stock is to be divided among the holders of the present second preferred shares, and is given in exchange for the actual money previously paid or property received for the second preferred issued by the United States Worsted Company, and the money paid or property received for the present outstanding common shares.

That all parties connected with the company may have equal opportunity to participate in the sinking fund certificates, the bankers have agreed that the company shall first offer these sinking fund certificates to the present stockholders at the same price that the bankers are willing to pay for them.

We consider the plan as eminently fair to all parties, and we believe that the successful reorganization of the company upon the basis as roughly outlined in this circular will eventually give to the stockholders all the benefits in which they have participated in the past.

To pay the dividends upon the first preferred shares requires an expenditure of \$360,000 per year; the interest on the sinking fund certificates requires \$78,000 additional; while the sinking fund requires \$130,000, making a total of \$558,000, which must be earned before the common stock shares in the earnings of the company.

These charges and certificates are gradually reduced from year to year, so that at the end of 10 years, provided the company is successful, the charges ahead of the common stock would be only \$350,000. If Mr. Adie's predictions are correct the common shares of this company should be of immediate value.

If the company is not to go into the hands of a receiver action should be taken at once.

### RECORD LENGTH FOR TEXAS TRAIN

AUSTIN, Tex.—The longest train ever run on a railroad in Texas recently crossed the upper panhandle on Rock Island. It consisted of 98 loaded freight cars, and, what was the more remarkable, 98 were loaded with cantaloupes, there being 1,277,000 melons in the load. Of the remaining three cars, one was loaded with wool, one with cattle and the other with merchandise.

Contrary to the prevailing conditions in many other lines of business, collections this year are above the average, indicating a prosperous condition among the company's customers and no overstocks of goods.

## BOSTON & MAINE SECURITIES IN BETTER DEMAND

The market on Boston & Maine securities since the realignment of New England's transportation system recently announced has taken a decided turn for the better. The common stock has advanced almost 20 points since June. Sales have been made at above 68, comparing with the low point of 50 for a round lot touched June 12. At that time a block was put out "seller 30 days" at 48%.

The two note issues of Boston & Maine have similarly found a better demand. At the present time 98 is bid in both cases. Only a short while ago sales of the 6s. were made at 94%, and even lower prices were rumored. At 94% the notes, which were sold only last May, were yielding almost 12 per cent. At the present level they yield about 8 per cent.

Boston & Maine has now two issues of notes outstanding, \$10,000,000 maturating next February and \$17,000,000 falling due next June. The 5s. were sold last January on a 4% per cent basis. The 6s. were sold in May at par.

The earnings of the road have at last shown signs of improving. The road for the year ended June 30 last just covered its interest and other charges. Up to May, earnings were most unsatisfactory higher expenses eating up more than the small increases in gross revenue.

In June, however, figures for which will be made public in a few days, Boston & Maine increased both gross and net revenues for the first time in many months. The trend of earnings of late has been distinctly favorable. Expenses at last are coming down.

As there is \$3,149,800 in preferred stock of the Boston & Maine outstanding the passing of the dividend of \$3 a share due Sept. 1 means a loss of income to the holders of amounts to \$84,494, or at the rate of \$188,988 a year. Regular dividends have been paid on the shares at the rate of 8 per cent per annum since they were first issued in 1890. The dividend is non-cumulative and the stock has no preference in case of liquidation.

New Haven appears to have earned a balance for dividends of approximately \$10,000,000 in the year ended June 30, 1913. This was accomplished notwithstanding an increase in maintenance of \$3,000,000 or more. Nevertheless it is a loss of \$3,385,550 from the balance earned in the fiscal year 1912 and was coincident with an expansion in gross of \$4,000,000 at the end of May.

Of the \$3,385,550 decrease for dividends, the railroad's net fell off \$2,400,000 approximately, charges for the year were increased about \$400,000, and the rest was due to a falling off in income from other sources, such as a decrease in Boston Railroad Holding Company's earnings through the passing of the Boston & Maine dividend, and the like.

During the current year the 6 per cent dividends, which are planned, will call for \$10,800,000, or \$800,000 more than the balance earned in fiscal year 1913. Besides, the new \$87,552,400 convertible debentures to be issued after authorization by special meeting of stockholders on Aug. 22 will cause a net advance in charges of not less than \$1,500,000.

Against this excess of requirements of \$2,300,000 over earnings of the fiscal year 1913, New Haven will have the \$583,200 received from Ontario & Western on Aug. 4 in a 2 per cent dividend on some \$29,160,000 common stock owned by the New Haven. The balance to be made up will be about \$1,700,000.

The new \$87,552,400 6 per cent convertible debentures, sale of which is guaranteed by the underwriters to be completely successful, will draw nine months' interest if issued Oct. 1. They may be issued some time in September. This interest would amount to \$2,939,858. They dispense for seven months \$40,000,000 5 per cent notes and for five months \$5,000,000 4 per cent notes. In other words, they relieve New Haven of \$1,250,000 interest. This, coupled with estimated interest on bank deposits or loans of the balances of \$20,000,000 not required for refunding purposes, indicates that the new debentures will cause a net increase in New Haven's charges of about \$1,500,000.

NEW YORK—Discussing the report that there might be a moderate cash distribution on Union Pacific stock in connection with the offering of Southern Pacific certificates of interest, a member of the Union Pacific board says: "Such a proposition has not been considered by the committee, which has this matter in charge. It is altogether unlikely that any such plan will be developed now, as Chairman Lovett of the executive committee is in Europe, and the other members of the committee would hardly feel at liberty to take such a step in his absence."

"Undoubtedly after Union Pacific has sold its Southern Pacific stock there will be considerable conjecture as to what the company may do with the \$80,000,000 proceeds which will be added to its present cash holdings. It is not impossible that an extra dividend of some sort will be considered later in this connection. However, that is a matter for future consideration."

While testifying in the merger case, a director of Union Pacific, explaining why E. H. Harriman thought it best for the company to make heavy purchases of the stock of the Boston & Maine, he said it was because as the result of the Northern Securities dissolution Union Pacific had on its hands some \$150,000,000 in cash, and unless it were distributed the company would be frequently suspected of manipulating the money or securities market.

Perhaps this same consideration may apply in the near future. It may be that Union Pacific will find use for this large cash surplus in developing connections with the Pacific coast other than Southern Pacific. In any event, Union Pacific's large prospective cash surplus is a matter that is likely to receive considerable attention in the street from now on.

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### COMMONWEALTH GAS AND ELECTRIC

The companies whose shares are owned by the Commonwealth Gas and Electric companies report the gross earnings for June and the year ending June 30 as follows:

June ..... \$15,394.53 Increase

12 months ..... 157,987.70 \$3,584.90

June ..... 40,771.51

LONDON—Turpentine spirits, 27s. 3d. Rosin, American standard, 10s. 6d. Rosin, American fine, 17s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady. Good,

\$3.25. Spirits steady. Machine, 33½c.

Turpentine firm; hard, \$2; soft, \$2.75; virgin, \$2.75.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits quiet at 28s. 6d. Rosin, common, 10s. 9d.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 35½c;

sales 1,496, receipts 1,444, exports

292, stock 31,925. Rosin firm; sales 2886,

receipts 4,206, exports 995, stock 169,500.

Prices: WW \$6.40, WG \$6.10, N \$5.25,

M \$4.30, K \$4, I \$3.95, H \$3.95, G \$3.90, F

\$3.85, E \$3.80 @ 3.82½, D \$3.75, B \$3.50.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

VILLE R. R.

Third week July ..... \$108,563 Increase

From July 1 ..... 569,787 \$72,324

Month July ..... 2,350,179

COLORADO & SOUTHERN

Fourth week July ..... \$387,977 Increase

From July 1 ..... 75,000 \$5,425

Month July ..... 1,178,132 129,238

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE

Fourth week July ..... \$698,300 Increase

From July 1 ..... 2,059,804 \$6,500

WESTERN PACIFIC RY.

Fourth week July ..... \$109,200 Increase

From July 1 ..... 600,000 \$9,100

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Fourth week July ..... \$603,486 Increase

From July 1 ..... 743,102 4,424

RAILWAY EARNINGS

# Leading Events of Athletic World East vs. Pacific Coast

## OARSMEN ARE TO HOLD PRACTISE THIS AFTERNOON

Rough Water Kept Crews From Going Out on Charles River This Morning—Malta Club Representatives Arrive

### MEETING TONIGHT

Hard practise was scheduled for this afternoon for the oarsmen who are now in this city for the big championship regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen which is to be held on the Charles River basin Friday and Saturday afternoons. The coaches of the various crews had planned to have their best men out on the river this morning but owing to the roughness of the water these plans had to be changed and the men will be given a hard working out this afternoon.

Oarsmen from Philadelphia are arriving today. The representatives of the Malta Boat Club were the first to come in from that district, arriving at 6:30 this morning in a steamer and baggage car over the New Haven and Boston & Albany. They quickly made their way to the Boston Athletic Association boathouse, which is to be the headquarters of all the Philadelphia oarsmen during the stop in Boston.

Coach A. Ten Eyck, Jr., brought his squad of Duluth, Minn., Boat Club oarsmen Tuesday afternoon. There are about 20 oarsmen in the party, and they are a powerful looking lot of scullers. They will be given some hard practise this afternoon.

Final arrangements for the regatta are to be made at an important meeting of the executive committee of the New England association at the Union Boat Club at 8 o'clock this evening.

The city is fast filling up with the oarsmen who are to try for the championship titles and by tonight it is expected that practically all of the contestants will have arrived.

The representatives of the Don and Argonaut clubs of Canada have not yet put in an appearance. They were expected the first of the week, but it is now thought that they will not put in an appearance until tomorrow.

Much interest is being taken in the work of the Detroit oarsmen, who are showing very fine form and appear to have a lot of power in their sweeps. They are being coached by Vivian Nickalls, who is to handle the University of Pennsylvania oarsmen next year. Some of the local oarsmen also went out on the river, and much interest was taken in the little regatta held by the Union Boat Club.

## NOTED GOLFERS IN EKWANOK MEET

MANCHESTER, Vt.—One hundred and seventy golfers paired for the qualifying round in the tournament at Ekwonok Tuesday. Some of the more prominent golfers entered as follows:

Fred Herreshoff, Garden City; Norman F. Hunter, Royal Company of St. Andrews; B. Warren Corkran, Baltimore; John M. Ward, Garden City; Hamilton K. Kerr, South Shore; M. R. Marston, Baltusrol; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee; S. K. Stern, Worcester; George H. Crocker, P. G. Whittemore, R. W. Brown and L. S. Bigelow, all of the Country Club, Brookline; W. S. Carleton, Brae Burn; M. Fred O'Connell, Fitchburg; H. B. Pinney, Springfield.

**PARNASSE FUND STARTED**  
SWAMPSIDE, Mass.—To raise funds with which to pay off the mortgage on the parsonage, the Redington street Methodist church today opened a two-days festival on the Paradise road playgrounds.

## ST. LOUIS MEETS BOSTON IN THIRD GAME OF SERIES

**PROBABLE LINEUP FOR TODAY'S GAME**  
BOSTON  
ST. LOUIS  
J. Irvin, ss. ....c.t. Shattock  
Hodges, c. ....D. S. Stewart  
Speaker, c.f. ....P. J. Purdy  
Lewis, r.f. ....W. Williams  
Gardner, 3b. ....l.t. Belant  
Tucker, 2b. ....A. Alexander  
Thomas, c. ....ss. Lavan  
Bedient, p. ....p. Hamilton  
Umpires, Dineen and Egan.

With one victory to the credit of each, the Boston Red Sox meet the St. Louis Americans at Fenway park this afternoon in the third game of their present series.

Manager Carrigan expects to start the game with Bedient doing the pitching and Thomas catching. Bedient is now the only veteran on the Boston pitching staff in form, and while he has worked hard the last week, he is showing some of his old-time pitching, and should show up well today.

Manager Stovall has two of his veterans in condition to pitch today, and is undecided as to which one he will start with. Both Hamilton and Allison are ready for work, and either may start, although the former is the probable selection. Alexander will do the catching.

**CAROLINA ASSOCIATION**  
Charlotte 4, Greensboro 4.  
Petersburg 5, Newport News 4.  
Portsmouth 3, Richmond 2.

## CORINTHIAN Y. C. HOLDS REGATTA OFF MARBLEHEAD

Over 100 Yachts of All Types Expected to Take Part in First of Midsummer Series Today

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Over 100 yachts are expected to take part today in the opening events of the midsummer series of the Corinthian Yacht Club. The biggest regatta in history of the Boston Yacht Club at Marblehead took place Tuesday, 117 boats starting in a splendid southeast breeze that held true. The sea was sloppy, but did not materially bother. Some of the starts were very close.

Racing began in the morning when several match races took place under the auspices of the Corinthian Yacht Club. Short courses were in order in a fairly strong southeast air. The afternoon course for larger classes was from the starting line off Marblehead rock to Southeast breaker, to the south mark, thence to the finish, distance 12 miles, giving a beat, reach and run.

The H. Lindsay, in class C, carried away her topmast and club topsail yard on the reach, but finished in second place. The Marie L. in class A, parted throat halyards while making a splendid race.

In class D the Dartwell finished about five minutes in the lead, conditions fitting the boat to perfection. The Sprig protested the Harpoon for fouling a mark, the sonderklasse being won handily by the Ellen.

The match race between teams of Winthrop and Hingham 15-footers was won handily by Winthrop, the event inaugurated an annual contest for a valuable trophy. The list of winners follows:

CLASS N  
Name and Owner ..... Cor. time.  
Saracen, A. H. Perry ..... 2 21 06

CLASS P-31 RATERS  
Italy, George Lee ..... 2 06 31

BAR HARBOR 31 FOOTERS  
Leaven, S. J. Connolly ..... 2 12 20

FIRST SPECIAL RATING CLASS  
Evangeline, H. Burges ..... 2 21 56

SONDERKLASSE  
Ellen, C. P. Curtis ..... 2 13 56

CLASS X-DORIES  
Koka, J. O. Watts ..... 1 27 08

HULL ONE-DESIGN CLASS  
Wawa, A. Wilson ..... 1 29 34

MARBLEHEAD 17 FOOTERS  
Constance, George Lee ..... 1 23 57

MANCHESTER 17 FOOTERS  
Klouha, H. J. Jeffries ..... 1 23 45

CORINTHIAN 15 FOOTERS  
We Three, R. W. Rose ..... 1 32 01

HINGHAM-WINTHROP 15 FOOTERS  
Vixen, G. H. Griggs ..... 1 30 30

CLASS T-15 FOOTERS  
Tabasco, Jr., H. H. Wiggin ..... 1 21 14

CLASS I-15 FOOTERS  
Louise, A. E. Whittemore ..... 2 33 44

CLASS B-INTERCLUB  
Elated Coop'd time, time.  
Name and Owner ..... h. m. s. h. m. s.  
Lethe, J. J. Dyer ..... 2 19 50 1 40 48

CLASS H-INTERCLUB  
Thordis, J. E. awes ..... 2 50 53 2 20 53

CLASS S-INTERCLUB  
Maritz, H. C. Porter ..... 1 14 39 57 04

SECOND SPECIAL RATING CLASS  
Chevy Chase, W. Kelly ..... 2 24 53

CLASS D-CAPE CATS  
Dartwell, I. M. Whittemore ..... 2 27 45 2 27 45

CLASS A-INTERCLUB  
Nutmeg, A. C. Jones ..... 2 17 35 1 45 55

CLASS C-INTERCLUB  
Corneta, L. E. Crosscup ..... 2 19 15 1 51 13

RESULTS TUESDAY

CINCINNATI 5, Boston 1.

Pittsburgh 5, New York 1.

Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 0.

Chicago 5, Brooklyn 2.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cincinnati (postponed).

New York at Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia at St. Louis.

Brooklyn at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

P. C. .... Won Lost

New York ..... 69 30 70 40

Philadelphia ..... 59 37 57 32

Chicago ..... 52 48 52 50

Pittsburgh ..... 50 47 51 51

Brooklyn ..... 43 51 45 51

Cincinnati ..... 41 62 39 45

St. Louis ..... 38 63 37 44

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# THE HOME FORUM



## DIVING AT A BOYS' SUMMER CAMP

HERE is a cleverly caught snap shot of the diving tower and chute at a boys' summer camp. The diving master is doing what the boys call the swan dive, and the boys stand ready to imitate him, some from the highest and some from a lower point of vantage.

### Morgan Collections Unique

Remembering that a new semi-precious stone discovered a few years ago was named for Pierpont Morgan—morganite—it is not surprising to read in the American Museum Journal that Mr. Morgan's collection of minerals, especially of precious and semi-precious stones, lately presented the Museum of Natural History in New York, is one of the most remarkable collections in the world. He gave special care to have United States products represented. It was through Mr. Morgan that the museum came into possession of the unique series of restorations of prehistoric animals executed by Charles R. Knight, reproductions of which have found their way into most of the natural history museums of the old world. The Garces collection received from him comes from prehistoric sites on the islands of Lake Titicaca, Peru, and Copacabana, Bolivia, numbering about 500 objects in gold, silver, copper and bronze, of beautiful design. The Lenders Plains Indian collection numbers more than 1200 pieces and contains many old and rare examples of Indian costumes, beads and quill work, shields, ornamented pipes and weapons.

### On the Road

If men can be induced to believe in the love of their fellowmen, they are well on the road to believe in the love of God—Marcus Dods.

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### Very Much Altered

"Gracious, Smith, old boy, how are you? I haven't seen you in ages. You are altered, I should scarcely know you again."

"Excuse me, sir, my name is not Smith."

"Great Scott! Your name altered as well?"—Wasp.

### The Religious Life

If we are living the religious life, and have come to love and desire that which is pure, lovely, of good report, our ambitions, ideals and more definite calls can generally be trusted.—Rev. Frederick Lynch in Congregationalist.

## HUMAN INTEREST GIVEN OLDEN ROME

NO one writes of Rome, the marvelous old city round which cling so many significant memories, with more realism than Guglielmo Ferrero. He makes the days of ancient Rome live for us. We see the noblest Romans of them all ordinary men and women like those of today. This is indeed a change of attitude for most of us. Perhaps it is the poets and dramatists, using things and persons of old Rome for the materials of their writings, who have helped to create the illusive sense of an ancient Roman as somehow a person of vast dignity, and virtue and power, always speaking in blank verse and stalking about with an air that forbade one to smile at his toga. The study of the Roman classics has for few of us gone far enough to reveal the complex language as having anything to do with actual human experiences. We have campaigned with Caesar through the rigors of the indirect discourse, we have ambled gently with Virgil on his swinging hexameters and accounted for every caesura; but that we were reading a language which once was as vital, as tersely vernacular to the tongue as our own speech, is, we have never been asked to believe.

Professor Ferrero, however, deals with kings and consuls, senators and imperial majesties as mere shadows, while the man under the trappings is the thing. He shows us Rome as a place of homes, of community life, of the usual gossip and chat, the forming of public opinion going constantly on at the lips of the every day majority. Writing lately for the Youths Companion he gives us a pic-

ture of the various stages of civic existence, from the days of the republic, when Rome was a place of severities and fairly puritanical simplicities to the time when it became the wonder of the world, the amazing and dazzling city of the late third and fourth centuries. Until the fire which Nero is probably unfairly credited the city had been in a sad jumble. It had grown up from modest beginnings to a great tangle and confusion of narrow winding streets where every man had built as he pleased and where no provision for the great expansion had ever been made, much like the Naples of today. This crowding, indeed, was so bad in the time of Julius Caesar that he forbade all vehicles the use of the streets except at night, because a single cart might obstruct the passage for hours.

After the great fire Nero initiated a bigger plan for the city and architects laid it out straight and broad. Then grew up the imperial Rome of mighty memory. The ideal of Rome as the most beautiful city in the world was forwarded by magnificent public buildings and private palaces. Every emperor tried to leave some monument notable for its sumptuous beauty. White marbles from Carrara, porphyry from Egypt, violet marble from Phrygia, antique yellow from Numidia, and buff from Caria, with sculptors, architects, painters, stucco workers and mosaic artists from all over the empire built up and adorned a forest of columns and arches and splendid buildings. Trajan's forum must excel that of Augustus, the baths of

Caracalla must dwarf those of Titus and Diocletian's must outdo Caracalla's. Rome became the city of skyscrapers as New York is today. There were 1352 fountains in the city at the beginning of the fourth century, 36 marble arches, 1790 private palaces, 3785 statues of emperors and generals, and 6000 other statues. The public gardens were splendid beyond dream, for gradually all the famous estates of conspicuous people of earlier Rome had become the property of the city. Rome, summarizes Professor Ferrero, was at first the severest and simplest of the cities of the ancient world, then the most powerful and in its time of decadence the most sumptuous and beautiful.

No one who has read Longfellow's poem to Louis Agassiz can need to be told what close ties of affection bound this wise man to friends and pupils. Some one writing for St. Nicholas says that although the world will perhaps remember Agassiz best as an explorer and savant, many of his dearest friends will think of him as a teacher. The writer goes on:

Teaching was his business during those 27 years when his real home was in Cambridge, Mass.; and his teaching life meant much to him, for, with characteristic simplicity, he signed his will "Louis Agassiz—Teacher." He talked with farmers of their cattle, praised the fishermen's big fish, chummed it with the quarrymen and with the Indians of Brazil, gaining from all what they had learned just by living, and giving to all what he had learned by research. In the lecture-rooms at Harvard and in the school for young girls, his teaching was almost a chalk-talk. His attempts as a child to make small barrels and shoes and his years of college practice in drawing, had fitted him to stand before his classes now, and, with one sweep, draw a perfect egg, or, in a few lines, picture a starfish, or the beautiful change from chrysalis to butterfly. Best of all, Agassiz loved to teach; "the things he spoke of never grew old to him;" and his lectures had added charm because,

in spite of hours of practise, there was always a little touch of French in his good English.

When he was in charge of laboratory work, he gave his pupils no help, but forced them to make their own discoveries from actual specimens. After 15 years of teaching, he said: "My greatest success is that I have educated five observers." Of all Agassiz' dear schools, none was dearer to him than his out-of-doors school on the island of Penikese in Buzzards bay. The lecture room was an old barn near the sea. The wide doors stood "broadly open to the blue sky and fresh fields;" and the swallows which had built in the old rafters flew in and out, making the "air glad with wings."

This delight in discovering values where none was seen by others is tasted in a dozen forms by collectors. The lover of rare old books illustrates this, and even love of books that are not valuable to professional collectors yet are prized for some attractive grace they may have for the man who picked them up. Some one has a liking for blue bound volumes and eagerly seizes upon every example of the delightful old time blue and gold that apparently was once your only right garment for a beloved poet or classic romance. A dainty little English edition of "Undine," with pictures by Tenniel, is bound in a bright blue cover with ivy leaves in gold. Walton's "Lives" is in blue with gold geometrical figures all over the cover. A long row of other volumes stands along with these, new and old, famous and obscure, but all in delightfully characteristic bindings of blue and gold. Some day this patient collector will come upon a real treasure trove, but it is hardly possible it will be exchanged for the hundreds it may bring in the mart. Perhaps if it is worth thousands the sacrifice may be made; for one may buy many delightful blue books for a thousand dollars!

"Shipping you today 100 pounds confetti to sell at fair."

In a day or two he had a reply.

"Stuff here," read the telegram. "How do you cook it?"—Everybody's Magazine.

Not Like Popcorn

When a traveling street fair recently left a small town, a local merchant was left with a supply of confetti on his hands. As the fair was "playing" a nearby town, he thought of a friend there who was interested in one of the concessions, and sent him the following telegram:

"Shipping you today 100 pounds confetti to sell at fair."

In a day or two he had a reply.

"Stuff here," read the telegram. "How do you cook it?"—Everybody's Magazine.

Good Life Never Fails

The authority of a good life can never become obsolete, can never fail to teach with effect.—Dr. F. H. Hedge.

### Why Artist Doesn't Paint Every Leaf on Tree

Writing of what he calls refraction—taking the word far out of its original meaning, he says—Birge Harrison, in his book on landscape painting, asserts that the term means luminosity and "lost edge," which the human sight gives to the things of nature. The camera shows all things defined by a sharp edge. The eyes see them with the colors melting into one another in such a way as to create the effect which painters call atmosphere. This refraction is the explanation of the impressionism of even the most realistic landscape painting. A gentleman once asked Mr. Harrison why he did not paint the leaves on the oak tree, affirming that he could himself from the same distance see the leaves plain. But when Mr. Harrison pinned a white card to a bough and then asked the gentlemen to see how many leaves he could count without moving his eye from the card, he found that he could actually see but 50 leaves. It would, of course, be impossible to indicate in the small scope of the painting the millions of leaves on the tree. What the rest of the leaves looked like to the man who counted 50 leaves was an indefinite blur. This is the total impression which the tree makes at a slight distance, unless one fixes his gaze at a single spot. Mr. Harrison says that he was still unable to convince his critic that it would be a disaster if he were obliged to see all the time every detail of everything with which he was surrounded, every leaf, every blade of grass, every twig. For the painter, however, the details of the picture all recede from the central point of interest, and so become the indefinite blur which they naturally are to the eye of one who fixes his attention on some spot, as the painter must do in selecting the points of his composition.

### Mother as an Author Surprises Family

One thing to be deduced from all the talk about woman's sphere, is that the mother of the family is not merely an intelligent housekeeper. Many little sketches of the revolt of a mother appear in current papers, amusing tales of how the mother suddenly becomes aware that she has become practically a nonentity in the home, except as the purveyor to the family's material comfort. In one such story the mother wakes to realize that she is not interesting to her children. She apparently has nothing to talk about with them, no common bond. They run to her for all sorts of services, but they rarely talk to her about their interests and never listen to anything from her except the usual list of don'ts and do's with which the head of the household needs must pepper or salt the three-times-a-day reunion at table. The children are respectful and obedient, but they are not companions.

So this woman picks up a neglected gift and begins to write again. When one day the family finds in a magazine a poem signed by mother's name there is such a startling as if the clock on the wall had begun to talk. Just so familiar and dependable and necessary mother had been in their lives, yet that she had ideas of her own on any subject but clothes and food was a surprise to the boy and girl. From this time on she took time to be herself, much to the pleasure and admiration of the home circle.

Knowledge vs. Fear

Aristotle, when asked what good he had got from philosophy, said: "I have learnt to do without bidding that which others do only from fear of the law."

### From "The Path"

It winds its way along the shaded hill,  
Distraining distance, seeking only ease.  
It turns aside to linger by a rill  
It climbs a slope to rest beneath the trees  
Or breathes the perfume of a summer breeze.

No stern surveyor made it thus and so,  
Nor north nor south nor east nor west it tends.  
It dips to kiss the pool where lilies grow,  
It rises joyously where ivy bends  
And meets in fond embraces with its friends.

Through brooding branches and embossed leaves  
The sunshine filters in a golden rain,  
Transforms the tufted weeds to shining sheaves,  
The tangled grass to waving harvest grain,  
The marshy muskeg to a purple plain.

This is the path of velvet from the loom  
Of drowsing summer. Never human hand  
Wove such a pattern, bright with rose abloom  
Along its border. Never artist planned  
This brilliant carpet flung across the land.

—Douglas Malloch (in "The Woods").

This is the path of velvet from the loom  
Of drowsing summer. Never human hand  
Wove such a pattern, bright with rose abloom  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, August 6, 1913

### India and Self-Government

THE SPEECH delivered by the Agha Khan, at a recent meeting of the London All-India Moslem League, on the question of the self-government of India, draws attention once again to an important subject. For many years now there has been considerable agitation, especially amongst the younger generation of university students, for a larger measure of home rule for India. England is faced here with the same problem with which she is faced in Egypt; and the recent history of Egypt indicates with considerable certainty the probable drift of events in India. In Egypt, a strong and a benevolent rule, combined with a real consideration for the best interests of the people, and above all a considerable measure of success in conveying this impression to the native population, has produced a contentment which has already done much to silence the premature agitation for a more complete self-government. The Agha Khan has all along recognized that the right of all peoples ultimately to govern themselves is inalienable. But he also recognizes what many have failed to recognize, that self-government is only possible when the people concerned have been educated up to it.

The British rule in India, characterized a hundred years ago by so much that was undesirable, has, there can be no doubt, for the last fifty years shown increasing evidence of a real desire to consult the interests of the country. Every year some forward step is taken in the direction of a more liberal education, and every year greater opportunities are given to Indians to participate in the government of their country, whether in the municipal or in the civil administration. The Agha Khan in his speech spoke of the goal of complete self-government as distant, but still he spoke of it as a goal; and in his warning to those present not to be possessed of a hasty impulse to jump at the apple when only the blossoming stage was over, he showed the wisdom of a man who knew India, and who also knew history.

### State Aid to Schools

ANNOUNCEMENT of the awards of free scholarships to the boys of Massachusetts by the Institute of Technology is the annual reminder of the partnership between the commonwealth and this school. There is a similar one between the state and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and these are the only ones. State aid for the older of these schools was essential to its establishment and was justified by the need of an institution of the kind, a need that would have been met in other American states by the founding of a state university with the technological school as one of its features. The difficulty of state patronage of an incorporated school was met by the provision of free scholarships, at the disposal of the state, and later grants have been balanced by the increase in their number.

The partnership even upon terms of what is rated as an adequate return to the state has not been unquestioned in successive Legislatures. The commonwealth's aversion to aid of institutions that are not under its direct control is deep-seated. The sentiment does not weaken with the years. If any change is discoverable it is in the direction of a stronger conviction that public expenditure shall be restricted to the purely public institutions, those over which the public has an unmixed control.

Massachusetts, it would seem, has no wish to complicate its finances in the fashion that is exemplified in Pennsylvania, where a numerous list of grants to institutions that are privately owned and conducted puts a great burden of discrimination upon the Governor and is the product of log-rolling in the Legislature that merits and receives the outright condemnation of the unhampered newspapers of the state. It has a constitutional provision that speaks the purpose to keep the state free from this difficulty and the demand that it shall be made more explicit is based wholly upon apprehension that there will be a different disposition in the future from the one that bars the approach to the state treasury in the present practice of the Legislature.

There is no evident demand that the state's relations with the technological schools shall be severed, but they are recognized as exceptional, and the hope is cherished that the future will bring about the complete independence of even these beneficiaries. While the guarded and qualified exceptions these schools represent is tolerated there is no disposition to add to the list.

### Improving the Postal Service

A RECENT statement from Washington of a semi-official character, to the effect that on condition of Postmaster-General Burleson's promise to order no further changes in weights or rates for the parcel post system, no attempt would be made to deprive him of the power to make such changes now enjoyed by him under the provisions of the act, has led to the supposition in some quarters that other changes in the department might also be discouraged or checked. In connection with the statement referred to it was said that the committee of the American Congress entrusted with postal affairs deemed it best that the present regulations be thoroughly tested before anything further should be done. The occasion for all this was an intimation from the postmaster-general to the effect that it was his purpose to raise the parcel post weight limit to 100 pounds. The express companies and the railroads, already alarmed by the raising of the limit from eleven to twenty pounds, had brought great pressure to bear upon the committee. On the whole, it is the wiser plan to await the results of the twenty-pound order. Little doubt exists as to the success of the service in handling the heavier packages, but there is, on the other hand, no good reason why the system should be developed hastily.

This compromise between the postmaster-general and the committee has in no wise, however, interfered with the prosecution of other reforms and improvements in the postoffice department. Many of these are administrative and many are technical, but the bent of all is toward simplicity and economy. Consolidation of bureau

work is being carried on systematically, supervision is being improved, to as great a degree as possible the various branches of the service are being coordinated, and individual efficiency is being promoted.

Perhaps at no time since the foundation of the mail service have there been greater changes in the methods of operation. This is true equally of the registry, the money order, the savings bank, the parcel post, the newspaper and all other divisions. It seems to be the desire and purpose of the present administration to reduce the workings of the postoffice to a self-sustaining basis. This can be best done by improving its facilities so that they shall be more extensively used by the public. The time of so great an establishment is of immense value; idleness in any branch is a drain upon its resources. It is the consensus of opinion that the postoffice should pay a profit; it can do so only by the application to it of the very ideas which, it would seem, Postmaster-General Burleson and his lieutenants are now striving to put into its hourly and daily routine.

IN AN INTERVIEW published in a Chilean paper and reproduced by the press of Colombia, former President Reyes of the latter republic declares himself in favor of a general rapprochement among all the nations of the western hemisphere, "particularly those of Latin race but without excluding Teutons and Saxons." From past utterances it would have seemed as though General Reyes' propaganda were distinctly for his own kindred and not at all Pan-American. But it is quite possible that in the course of his tour around South America and by the aid of his interviews with the South American executives he has changed his viewpoint. It seems fairly certain that General Reyes is not unwilling to go back to Colombia at a propitious moment, which under the present conditions of party developments may present itself much earlier than anticipated, in which case, and upon his return to public life, he will find it useful to have maintained that same conciliating attitude toward the United States and the Panama question that characterized his endeavor as President of Colombia until his voluntary retirement. This attitude no doubt had a lot to do with the sudden and surreptitious relinquishment of power by which he surprised the world. But time has in a large measure vindicated his stand, if not his action. That this is tacitly admitted in Colombia is apparent from the recent move of the Restrepo government to place Dr. Francisco Urrutia in charge of the foreign ministry because of his familiarity with the Panama controversy, acquired during his occupancy of the same post under the Reyes regime, and when he gave the proposed Cortes-Root treaty his full support.

"I believe that those who see in the United States an enemy," he says, "are on the wrong track; one must have lived there in order to realize the sympathy with which the Spanish race is regarded there. With the advent of the Democratic administration under Mr. Wilson the old suspicions will disappear and a better understanding will bring with it more friendly relations without foolish fears. North America well knows that the southern countries will not tolerate a stepmother after emancipating themselves from their mother country." If General Reyes has so revised his views on the subject of Pan-American interests and if his statements reflect the opinion held in the great capitals of South America, there should seem to be in this a source of satisfaction not unwelcome, especially under present conditions.

### Industrial Movement Toward Canada

COMMENT upon the trend of American industrial expansion toward the Dominion, whether on this side of the line or the other, is hardly rising to the occasion. It is for the most part influenced by partisanship. The motives and causes assigned for the movement do not rise to the dignity of the economic problem which the movement presents. Such assertions as that the industries that have been "fattening" upon Americans for years, now that they are likely to be curbed, are seeking to "fatten" upon Canadians, or that the industries are flying to Canada in order to avoid paying an honest price for honest labor in the United States, or that they are flocking to Canada because they desire to bask in the sunshine of a newborn prosperity, or that they are bent upon industrially enslaving the Dominion as they have industrially enslaved the United States, are not made in the proper temper.

It is a fact that approximately 500 factories and branches have been established by Americans in Canada within the last few years. It is also a fact that scores, perhaps hundreds, of American factories and branches have been established in other countries than Canada in the last few years. Persons even casually acquainted with the situation are fully aware that American enterprise and American capital stand behind great industries in Mexico, in Argentina, in Great Britain, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Russia and other countries. Such persons are equally aware of the fact that foreign enterprise and capital enter largely into American industrial enterprises.

There is little ground for the assumption that United States industries have any special design on Canada, or that Canada is pursuing an economic policy intended to lure American industries across the border. A broader view should be taken of the whole subject. Especially objectionable, because especially narrow, is the view that American industries are looking to Canada for a permanent supply of cheap labor. On what possible theory could it be supposed that observant, shrewd, sane American manufacturers expect Canada, which is without surplus population, and which is guarding its ports more jealously than the United States, to supply them with cheaper labor in the future than they can obtain at home?

The whole industrial situation, as a consequence of the perfection of machinery, is changing. Manufacturers need no longer cling to any particular site, locality or country. Their plants are portable. They can obtain power almost everywhere. They are all aiming to save carriage charges. They are trying to get nearer and nearer to the consumer. American factories are establishing branches in the Dominion because they have over there a splendid market for their products. In the natural and inevitable course of things Canadian factories will establish branches in the United States for precisely the same reason. In fact, Canada is already very largely interested in American commercial and financial institutions. And who does not know that Canada's railway interests in the United States are very great and yearly growing greater?

IF THE UNITED STATES had not realized before the development of the Mexican problem to its present complexity that it had in the White House an official who was able to stand calmly and immovably by his own convictions as to national duty, it cannot have failed now to reach that conclusion. The pressure upon the administration to take a part in the Mexican conflict is unquestionably great. It comes from various directions. The Senate has its group of ardent interventionists, recognizable under this new name as the statesmen who have forcible rather than deliberate views on national glory. The House of Representatives has its considerable number of members, possibly a majority, not traditionally prudent but keen for the downtrodden. Foreign powers are represented as greatly annoyed at the supineness—that is the word in the despatches—of the administration when there are great, very great investments in the troubled country that are in peril of depreciation. But the President stands, and withstands.

No great expectation is evident in the discussion of the matter that mediation, upon which the President has fixed his hopes, can be accomplished. The consent of the parties is not seemingly possible. But a firm stand for the honorable course, that of some concession by each party and of deference to the good of the land and to the peace of the world, has often proved a potent calmer of disputes. Mr. Roosevelt's service at Portsmouth is not forgotten, and no prospect was ever less promising of a solution. Failing to find acceptance for his project of mediation, the President will still have stood for a decision that is the only one of seeming promise of permanence, the settlement of Mexican troubles by Mexicans. The argument that there will be no permanent settlement until the United States goes strongly and well armed into Mexico may be said to have logic to the extent that it would be permanent employment for the intervening country.

The shifting events of a week are ample, it would seem, to show the need of a calm and firm stand at Washington.

SO GREAT is the interest in the taking by the American government of a large section of forest lands in the White mountain region of New England that there is amazement over the position the New Hampshire authorities have taken. The passage of the Weeks act by the American Congress in 1910 was widely hailed as a triumph for the general cause of forest preservation and as bringing to New England a precious share in the benefits of a wide and needful national project. That it is to be negatived or even hampered by the action of the state most directly concerned will be believed only as there is no doubt left for the people to cherish. Fuller knowledge of the intention of the state than is conveyed by the legally phrased answer recently filed by its attorney-general will be awaited, but as it now appears there is to be an actual contest.

If the taking of these lands and giving them the shelter of national possession is to be made the subject of a conflict between federal and state rights, there is discoverable a technical strength in the state's position. It seeks to assert and preserve its control of the great ponds and other public waters and the right of access and of public use; the right to establish fire stations and build telephone lines to reach them; the exercise of the right of eminent domain in the laying out of highways and the use of material for their construction; the granting of public franchises; and the collection of taxes that may be laid in accordance with state laws. Quite possibly and even probably the state in a legal engagement can retain these rights against the entry of the nation.

If the nation's taking were antagonistic to the public; if there were to be a fence built about the reservation; if the ponds were no longer available to the people; if road-building were to be prevented; if the protection of the woods from burning were to be defeated, then there would be a certain justification of the state's stand. But all these fancied consequences are only built up on the supposition that the federal taking is selfish, antagonistic to the public and exclusive of the privileges of enjoyment in the natural wilds. That chain of results is so far from a possible intent of the national government that it may be said objections in behalf of the people are practically objections to the people's benefit.

Cooperation between national and state officials in the greatest possible development of the tract for the public good is not only a reasonable expectation, it is also the only conceivable policy. The federal government is not an intruder and deserves better than to be treated as a trespasser. As reasonably might some one of the towns rise in its majesty to defy the federal invasion. But it is not even yet to be accepted as final that the New Hampshire officials mean to raise technical barriers and carry through the courts a battle on the ground of state rights. Beyond the imposing document from the attorney-general's office there will still be sought the public thought that would readily yield technicalities when an unmistakable and valuable interest of the whole people is involved. There are two governments in the dispute but there is only one public.

TORONTO, CANADA, like some cities on the American side of the line, is well content with the elaborate plans drawn for the extension of railroad terminal facilities, and, again like some American cities, it is wondering when they will get into the hands of the builders and contractors.

ALTHOUGH Denver is about 2000 miles from one ocean and about 1500 miles from the other, it took a very lively interest in Secretary Daniels' plea for a bigger navy during his recent visit. Nothing could be more unselfish than Denver's interest in coast defense.

THE gray tall hat is said to be coming back in London. It had its last great revival in the United States during the Greeley and Brown campaign. Many would welcome its return now.

THE question as to the composer of the tune of "Dixie" is again enlisting discussion. Whoever he was, there was a time when he might have been called a discomposer.

WHATEVER else may result from the reorganization of the New Haven railroad, the hope is widely entertained that the line will go ahead with electrification.

### President Wilson and Mexico

### A State Obstructing Forest Land Protection